The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

The First Seizure Under the President's Proclamation.

Large Amount of Goods Intercepted at Annapolis Junction.

Communication Between Baltimore and the Rebels Cut Off.

The Departments of Northeastern Virginia and Washington Joined.

GEN. MC CLELLAN IN COMMAND.

Withdrawal of the Rebel Forces to Fairfax Court-house.

A Fight Expected in Western Virginia.

Important Seizure of Money by Gen. Fremont.

The Rebels Threatening Fortress Monroe.

Philadelphia Vessels Captured by Pirates.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A heavy seizure of goods destined for the rebels was made near Annapolis Junction to-day. The goods were bought by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers. A draft for $4,975 was sent to pay for them. With the goods were also seized the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel Army. Besides the value of the goods, this seizure is important, as the man in charge of the goods furnishes also much information of the manner in which communications are kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States.

SHELLING THE WOODS AT MATHIAS POINT.

Since the affair at Mathias Point, the steamer *Freeborn* went down and shelled the woods from whence the rebels fired, clearing them up and rendering them untenable, for the time being at least.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH MUTINEERS.

The court-martial will take up the case of the mutineers of the Seventy-ninth on Monday.

PASSES.

Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, commenced issuing passes to-day. Lieut. BACHE has charge of that department, but all passes are signed by Gen. PORTER. The greatest caution is observed in granting them, and a record is kept of all issued.

BRIGADIERS.

EGBERT L. VIELE, of New-York, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the volunteers. HALLOCK, of California, has also been appointed a Brigadier. Both are graduates of West Point, and served with distinction in the Mexican War.

ENGLAND AND THE BLOCKADE.

Notwithstanding the rumors about the dissatisfaction of England and France at the alleged ineffectiveness of our blockade, there has been no intimation from any Government with which we have commercial intercourse, of any intention or desire to violate it. Indeed, all nations have thus far practically respected it.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The list of consular appointments has been completed for the present. No more changes will be made, except an exigency arises, similar to that at Curaçoa.

CHANGE IN DEPARTMENTS.

A general order was issued by Gen. SCOTT today, uniting the military departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia into one department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, under Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops under him into divisions and independent brigades. By this change, Gen. MANSFIELD is left without a command, and no intimation has been given him as yet as to what duty he will be assigned. His staff will remain as heretofore. The new department includes Northeastern Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Maryland, as far as Bladensburgh.

EXPERIMENT WITH A NEW GUN.

The President for three mornings has been visiting the Navy-yard, experimenting with a newly-invented mechanical gun, which is worked by a crank in the hands of the gunner, and throws seventy balls per minute. The implement is said to be the invention of a poor mechanic of New-York, and is not yet patented. The President feels a lively interest in the experiments of new fire-arms.

RECRUITING BRISK.

Intelligence from the different recruiting stations states that the plan of mustering men into the service singly is rapidly filling up the ranks of regiments now forming.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The reappointment of Mr. WOOD, as Superintendent of Public Buildings, gives general satisfaction. He has resumed the duties of his position, and it is generally believed that he will be confirmed by the Senate at the coming session.

ECONOMIZING EXPENSES.

In the Land Bureau of the Interior Department, Judge EDMONDS, the Commissioner, has reduced the force of clerks over fifteen per cent. Whilst economizing as far as possible in the Bureau, he is exacting the strictest attention to the duties of the office from subordinates.

AN ELOPEMENT.

To the great scandal of all good and virtuous people in Washington, a beautiful woman, the wife of a highly respectable citizen and the mother of three children, has seceded from her husband, a strong Union man. She eloped with a Washington merchant, a Secessionist, and the couple are now in Dixie, whither the husband will probably not care to pursue his erring wife. The children are here with the father. The absconding lover leaves assets to the amount of two thousand dollars to pay debts amounting to thirty thousand.

JAPANESE VOUCHERS.

The Consul at Hakodadi, Japan, has forwarded to the State Department the original Japanese vouchers, with the translations, for the expenditures made on behalf of the Consulate. They are very voluminous, considering the small amount of matter contained in them. One is a bill presented by Mr. GOO-SO-GO-YO-YAH-KAS-KE—whoever he may be—of Chig-gah-si-ma, Hakodadi, for sixty-two bundles of charcoal and two hundred and twenty sticks of fire-wood, furnished to sailors. The aggregate cost thereof in Japanese currency reaches the portentous figure of 48,550. Reduced to United States currency, the amount is $12 14. The bill with signature and seal fills three pages of Japanese paper.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Confederate forces have nearly all fallen back to Fairfax Court-house, thus widening the distance separating the hostile forces. The pickets of both Armies, however, occupy nearly the same advanced positions as heretofore.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER is not, as has been stated, merely detained as a hostage for the return of Messrs. HARRIS and MAGRAW, who went to the Confederate camp for the purpose of recovering the body of the late Col. CAMERON, but for good and satisfactory reasons to the Government, apart from any such considerations.

The reporter of the Associated Press at Washington learns that a statement is published in Philadelphia, and perhaps in other papers this morning, as coming from him, that Secretary CAMERON is to be removed. Nothing whatever of this kind was transmitted by the reporter, who by this publication desires to relieve himself from even a suspicion of giving currency to a statement utterly destitute of any foundation in fact.

MUTINY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

The usual quiet of the city has been somewhat disturbed to-day by the mutinous conduct of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. It appears that an order was sent to them last night to strike their tents early this morning, and march to some other locality—to join SICKLES' Brigade, as was generally understood. When the morning came the men refused to obey the order, as they had previously agreed among themselves—not a man would move—not an order would they obey, and the officers were compelled to strike the tents without assistance. This only increased the excitement, which continued until 9 or 10 o'clock, when a number of cake and beer venders, with plenty of whisky, made their appearance, and the men began to drink and to become intoxicated, when the mutiny increased and the whole regiment was in a state of terrible excitement; all order was at an end; the officers were grossly insulted, and at last the more violent began to fight among themselves.

Early in the day Col. STEVENS, the newly-appointed Colonel of the regiment, calmly endeavored to bring them back to duty. He called them together and addressed them, and then went among them and personally appealed to them to obey the orders of their superiors, but all his gentle remonstrances and patriotic appeals were treated with contempt. Then he read the Riot Act, but this they laughed to scorn. At last he sent to the War Department a statement of the case, whereupon a regiment of infantry, two companies of cavalry, and several pieces of ordnance, were sent to subdue these turbulent spirits, and after a deal of trouble the regiment finally formed and left the field, arriving in the city about dark, escorted by the cavalry, while the infantry brought up the rear.

The cause of the difficulty appeared to be a general belief that the Government had acted in bad faith toward them, in not fulfilling its promises. It appears that after the Bull Run fight, in which they suffered severely, and lost their Colonel, (CAMERON,) that they desired to return to New-York, reorganize and return; to this end, they entreated their Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT to make such an arrangement with the Secretary of War; and, finally, Col. ELLIOTT informed them that the Secretary had complied with their wishes. A number of the men claim that this order was read to them on parade, but Col. ELLIOTT informed me that it was not read, although it was generally understood that they were to go home, recruit and reorganize, although no day was set for their departure. Some assert that they were to go immediately after they elected a Colonel; but instead of this, the Secretary of War appointed Col. STEVENS, who was an officer of the regular Army, and to cap the climax, the order for their return to New-York was countermanded, upon which, they determined to resist. The idea appeared to prevail that the Zouaves were sent home to reorganize, because they refused to do duty, and they supposed they could accomplish the same thing by a regular and stubborn mutiny.

Late in the afternoon I went to the encampment, which was situated at the head of Seventh-street, on a beautiful hill, overlooking the city. A thousand people, in carriages, on horseback and on foot, stood at a respectful distance from the scene of the confusion, as a fight was seriously apprehended. On the way I met a few straggling soldiers, but they were all intoxicated, and more impertinent than intelligent. When I reached the encampment, the cavalry occupied the summit of the hill, in the rear, the infantry on either side, and the batteries in the road in front. The camping ground was covered with knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, blankets, guns, every variety of camp equipage, mixed up with prostrate soldiers, who could no longer stand or keep awake. Guards of armed men held some as prisoners, who resolutely refused to obey orders, and who were ready and anxious to fight anything or anybody—some were tied, and one man insisted upon insulting and abusing the officers, and could only be silenced by the application of a gag, but the moment it was taken from his mouth he began again, more furious than ever; at last, exhausted, he stretched himself upon the ground, and went to sleep.

As the regiment marched off the field, a large majority of them appeared to be intoxicated; they were noisy and riotous on the march; some refused to march, and were compelled to go into the ranks by force. One man, more stubborn than the rest, declared he would not go. The Captain and a private seized him and forced him along. He was about to resist with great violence, when an officer of the regular Army approached and told the Captain that he would be justified in killing him; whereupon the soldier staggered into the ranks and moved off as well as his drunken legs could carry him.

The whole scene was disgraceful in the extreme, and nothing but the large and superior force brought to bear upon them prevented the disbanding and desertion of the entire regiment. Let it be understood that the officers of the Seventy-ninth did not sympathize in this mutiny, but did all in their power to prevent it and to quell it.

A company of Zouaves was raised, a few days ago, in Philadelphia, composed entirely of French and Italians who served in the Crimean and Italian wars. Many of them have the original Zouave dress, as worn in the Crimea. They are called the Zouaves d'Afrique, of Philadelphia. They are commanded by Capt. CHAS. H. T. COLLIS, an American, who was here yesterday, and arranged for their immediate employment. They were ordered to Harper's Ferry.

RICHMOND.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The mutineers were encamped on the side of a hill, which was rather sparsely wooded. The cavalry first came on the ground, and one of the companies formed on the hilltop. The infantry marched past, and were drawn up on the side of the hill, the line extending to the base, and at an angle with the horsemen. The command was then given by Col. STEVENS to the Seventy-ninth to fall in, and was obeyed with some reluctance. The line was formed on the road at the bottom of the hill, and the regiment marched up towards Fourteenth-street, with colors flying and band playing. A few were so intoxicated that they could not obey the orders, and they were left on the the field to be arrested by the patrol. The regiment marched up the road in tolerably good order, although the soldiers manifested a defiant and disagreeable spirit. Some were shouting and cheering, especially as the cavalry passed, while others who did not have arms, were carrying sticks on their shoulders. The cavalry and infantry followed them until they arrived on Fourteenth-street, where the order was given to halt.

They halted on a part of the street sparsely inhabited, and about the distance of a furlong from their encampment. On each side of the road were large meadows, soft, marshy, low, and in some parts rendered impassable by the recent rains. After the Seventy-ninth had halted, the cavalry rode over into the meadow about fifty paces from the road, and formed in a line parallel with the road. The infantry then came up, and formed in line at right angles with the cavalry and extending across the road into the meadow on each side. The mutinous regiment was directed to form in line on the side of the road, parallel with the cavalry. The regular battalion was then marched up the road and formed on the other side of the street, immediately opposite and facing the Seventy-ninth, while the cavalry retired to a more distant part of the meadow.

The lines having been formed, Gen. PORTER and his staff, accompanied by Col. STEVENS and Major SYKES, rode up to the centre. After a moment or two of delay, an aid of Gen. PORTER read the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN in a remarkably clear and distinct tone of voice. The orders have not yet been published, and what I write of them is merely from recollection. He stated that he had heard with pain and sorrow of the disaffection which existed among the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment; that he had listened attentively to their alleged grievances, and, after examining them with care, was compelled to say that they were of the most frivolous character. At a time like this, when the country needed the services of her children, the exhibition of such a spirit as that manifested by the Seventy-ninth could only come from the basest motives which could actuate the soldier, and would lead to the belief that their conduct was prompted by cowardice. As a punishment he ordered that the regiment should be deprived of its colors, until, by future good behavior and honorable service on the field of battle, its soldiers showed themselves worthy to bear them. The ringleaders of the mutiny were to be placed in arrest, and the regiment was to be ordered to fall in by company and march to the quarters afsigned them in Virginia, and, if they refused to obey this order, *they were to be fired upon.*

The scene during the reading was exceedingly impressive. The sun was just going down, and in the hazy, uncertain twilight, the features and forms of officers and men could scarcely be distinguished. Immediately behind his aid was Gen. PORTER, firm and self-possessed. Col. STEVENS was in front of his own regiment, endeavoring to quiet his rather nervous horse. In the rear of the regulars, and a little distance apart, Gen. SICKLES sat carelessly on horseback, coolly smoking a cigar and conversing with some friends. At one time during the reading a murmur passed through the line of the mutineers, and when that portion of the order directing the regiment to surrender its colors was read, a private in one of the rear cried out in broad Scotch tones—"Let's keep the colors, boys!" No response was made by the remainder of the regiment. Major SYKES at once rode up the line to where the voice was heard. It would have been more than that soldier's life was worth, had he been discovered at the moment, in pistol range, by any of the officers. When the reading was concluded, a voice cried out "fire," and a number of spectators in the rear of the Infantry, supposing the work of death about to commence, ran a little distance to escape the balls.

After the orders had been read, Gen. PORTER said to Col. STEVENS, "Point out the leaders." A squad of men were detailed from the battalion to accompany the Colonel, who went from company to company and designated the obnoxious members. They were marched to the rear to the number of forty or fifty, and placed under arrest. This operation took some time, and it was dark before the arrest was completed. The final order was then given to wheel by company into column, and march to the quarters in Virginia. This was the order which they had disobeyed in the morning, and which, if again disobeyed, would have been followed by a fire from the regular infantry. There seemed to be a moment's delay, but the mutinous volunteers, evidently seeing that resistance was useless, reluctantly obeyed, and took up the line of march to their quarters. The arrested leaders were taken to the guard-house, while the remainder of the regiment was escorted by the cavalry and the battery.

ORDER READ TO THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

The following is the order read to the Seventy-ninth Regiment on Wednesday:

"The General Commanding has heard with the deepest pain of the acts of insubordination on the part of the Seventy-ninth Regiment. Without attempting to enter into a discussion of the causes, it is sufficient to say that they are frivolous and groundless.

That these acts have thrown disgrace upon the regiment and the service, and taking place at this time, they give rise to the strongest suspicions of the most abject cowardice. The regiment has forced upon the Commanding General an issue which he is prepared to meet.

The men are ordered to lay down their arms and return to duty. All those refusing to do so will be fired upon immediately. If they comply with the order, the ringleaders only will be punished.

The colors of the regiment are taken from them, and will be returned only when their conduct in camp shall have proven that they understand the first duty of a soldier—obedience; and when, on the field of battle, they shall have proved their bravery. The names of the leaders in this revolt will be sent to the Governor of New-York, to be placed in the archives of the State. A court martial will be held forthwith."

THE MASSACHUSETTS BANKS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Boston Banks agree to take ten millions, and the country banks five millions, as the first installment of the Government loan.

Col. F. W. LANDER is on a visit to his father in Lynn, who lies at the point of death.

THE "MEAGHER BRIGADE."

From the Boston Herald.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined letter from Capt. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, written in reply to a note addressed to him by a gentleman in this city inquiring whether he (MEAGHER) had authorized any person to enlist men in this city for a New-York Brigade "to be commanded by him." It will be seen that Mr. MEAGHER'S letter effectally disposes of the matter:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I did not receive your letter informing me of the fact that certain parties in Boston were organizing an Irish Brigade for the war, and doing so in my name, and apparently with my authority, until this late moment. Previously I had heard rumors of such being the case, but they were so very vague that I took no notice of them. Now, however, that I learn something positive about the matter, I write, fully authorizing you to state—and to state so in the most public and emphatic terms—that I have not authorized, in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, the organization of the brigade in question, and that, moreover, I hold the parties who have had the impudence and dishonesty to use my name for the purpose, as nothing less than brazen swindlers and impostors, and accordingly denounce them and their scheme to the public, and warn the public of Boston—the Irish portion of it especially—to beware of and spurn them.

Be so good as to let this statement and these sentiments of mine be known and published, wherever, and as extensively, as the fraudulent mischief done by these parties has spread. And believe me, with sincere regard, very truly your friend,

THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER.

TROOPS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Aug. 15 makes this improbable statement:

"We learned last evening, from reliable sources, that the State of California has offered the Government 50,000 troops, and that the War Department has accepted them.

The first order from the War Department went out last night by the Pony Express. It directs four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry to proceed to Western Texas. It is stated in official quarters that the 50,000 men will reach the Mississippi Valley within forty days."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SEIZURE OF $50,000 BY U. S. TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A detachment of U. S. troops from Cape Girardeau seized fifty-eight thousand dollars belonging to the bank at St. Genevieve yesterday, by order of Gen. FREMONT, and brought it to this city to-day. It is understood this money was being used or would be used for the benefit of the secession cause in that section.

The statement in the late news from California, that J. C. PALMER had left that State for the purpose of taking charge of the Commissary Department under Gen. FREMONT is untrue. Mr. PALMER has no connection whatever with Gen. FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 17—P. M.

It appears now that the fifty-eight thousand dollars, seized at St. Genevieve yesterday, was at the request of the Directors of the Parent Bank here, to whom it was transferred to-day by Gen. FREMONT.

Dispatches reached here, to-day, that a train conveying troops over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by the Secessionists near Palmyra, and one soldier killed and several wounded. Gen. POPE immediately sent orders to Gen. HURLBUT to take such force as he deemed necessary to Marion County, quarter them on the people, and levy contributions of horses, mules, provisions and such other things as are useful to soldiers, amounting to $10,000 on the inhabitants of the County, and $5,000 more on the citizens of Palmpra, as the penalty for this outrage.

GOV. JACKSON'S FORCE, ETC.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Saturday, Aug. 17.

We learn from reliable sources that six hundred State troops, well drilled and equipped, leave Fayette, Harvard County, to-day, with the intention of joining Gov. JACKSON'S forces in the Southern part of the State. Four hundred of them are said to be mounted.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

DANGER TO CAIRO FROM THE REAR—DESIGNS OF THOMPSON AND HARDEE—THE MISSOURI HOME GUARDS—SECESSION OUTRAGES, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

Those who have attentively watched the progress of events in the West will not be surprised to hear that the flame of secession has spread to Southern Illinois, and that one of the greatest dangers to which Cairo is at present exposed is that of invasion from the rear. Should the rebels under JEFF. THOMPSON succeed in taking Cape Girardeau, they would be in possession of two good steam ferries across the Mississippi, and, once over the river, the counties of Alexander, Union, Jackson, Johnson, Williamson, Hamilton, Jefferson and Washington would be in a blaze. There would be no difficulty in forming a connection with bands of Secessionists from Paducah, Ky., the Illinois Central would be rendered impassable, and Cairo left at the mercy of its foes.

Loyal men in that portion of Illinois are feeling very uneasy at this state of things. But a very few weeks ago the Secessionists were secret in all their movements, held their meetings at night and were extremely careful not to be found out. But now, confident either of strength or approaching success, they are bold, defiant and threatening. I am reliably informed that anonymous letters are daily received by gentlemen high in office, from persons who profess to be afraid to sign their names, giving a most alarming account of the state of things in that region.

But thus far the mysterious designs of THOMPSON and HARDEE have been frustrated by the skillful manœuvres of Gen. FREMONT, with his small and neglected force. His name is a tower of strength to loyal men and a terror to his foes. No sooner did he appear at Cairo, than the rebels evacuated Charleston in hot haste, fled to New-Madrid, and yesterday it was reported that the entire right wing had recrossed the Mississippi at that place.

The fortification of Cape Girardeau has effectually prevented any movement in that direction. Pilot Knob is so strong that all advance upon Jefferson City is checked by that route. So that for the present, at least in this part of the State, the rebels will have to confine themselves to their favorite mode of warfare—robbery and murder.

The Home Guards of Missouri, to whom the State and the nation owe so much, are to be reorganized and sworn in for three years or the war. St. Louis is to have five regiments of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery. This organization will do more towards putting down the infamous guerilla system inaugurated by the rebels than all the volunteer regiments which can be raised.

Capt. CHARLES ZAGONYI, a Hungarian, late of your City, has been directed to raise a company of picked mounted men, to serve as a body guard for Major-Gen. FREMONT. They will be constantly on guard near the General's head-quarters, and will relieve the minds of many friends of his who know the state of feeling here.

The hatred of the Union in this city is almost as amusing as it is painful. As elsewhere at the South, those who give freest expression to it are the women and children. A man with a military cap or buttons runs in a short walk as trying a gauntlet of scornful looks and insulting words, as usually would fall to his lot in a long life. But the hardest thing to bear is a way the prettiest Secessionists have of covering up their faces with a shawl or fan when they meet you; letting one eye out, which says, as plainly as eyes can speak, "See what you lose by being a vile Hessian."

Accounts of outrages continue to come in from all quarters of the State. The latest is from Potosi, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, where a body of mounted rebels dashed in on Saturday evening just at dusk, shooting an old man who was quietly sitting on his doorstep. The Home Guards were taken by surprise, but rallied and drove the assaulting party off, with a loss of one killed and five wounded—two of them fatally.

Potosi is, I understand, to be immediately occupied by our troops. The rich lead mines there are a tempting bait for the enemy, who are sadly in want of that necessary article.

St. Louis is to be at once and thoroughly fortified and secured against any attack from within or without, the plan having been already decided upon by Gen. FREMONT.

The superintendence of the work will be intrusted to Col. HASSENDEUBEL, one of the heroes of Carthage, and the whole will be under the direction of Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH, whose rare abilities as a military engineer have won the highest encomiums from scientific men ever since his career in Hungary, and are a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well and thoroughly done.

Major GEO. E. WARING, late of the Garibaldi Guard, arrived here on Saturday, and is already actively engaged in the organization of his new cavalry regiment, the "Fremont Hussars," which is encamped on the race-course, about three miles out of the city. The officers of this regiment have all, without exception, seen active service.

The city is full of rumors this afternoon in regard to the recent battle at Springfield. One account giving us another brilliant retreat, with the death of MCCULLOCH, and the other asserting that we have been entirely cut up, Gen. LYONS killed, and that a victorious army is marching upon St. Louis. You will learn the truth as soon probably as we do.

J. W. S.

OUTRAGES AT CYNTHIANA, OHIO.

From the Cincinnati Press, Aug. 15.

Reliable information is received in our city that the Secessionists in the vicinity of Cynthiana have begun their nefarious work at that point. For some days past they have been sorely troubled by the shipment of arms, ammunition and military clothing from this city for the use of the Union men, who, it is well known, are forming themselves into companies throughout the State for the protection of the interests of the Union. This fact, it seems, has become fully known to the people near Cythiana, and as they are of strong Disunion character, they determined to put a stop to it so far as railway facilities are concerned. Last night, in pursuance of their intentions, they set fire to and completely destroyed about fifteen hundred feet of the trestle work on the road beyond Cynthiana, thereby preventing the shipment of all goods, stores, &c., beyond that point. As a consequence, supplies cannot be sent any further in that direction for the present, but we may congratulate ourselves that previous to the outrage a large amount of arms and ammunition had gone forward, and we hope safely reached its destination.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE NEAR ROMNEY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A letter from Westernport, Md., opposite Piedmont, dated the 13th inst., says that the National scouts, last Sunday night, succeeded in capturing three notorious secession bridge-burners, at New Creek.

A force of a eleven hundred Secessionists is reported near Romney. The National troops are at New-Creek Bridge, and expected to be attacked by them. The Nationals have been reinforced.

A large number of fugitives from Virginia, men, women and children, in great distress, are daily passing through Westernport, seeking refuge.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Aug. 11, 1861.

It is said that one is compelled to go from home to hear the news, but the Cincinnati morning dailies bring it to our doors. The intelligence in one of the journals of Friday morning was rich and rare. Gen. ROSECRANS was highly delighted with it. He had "killed fifteen hundred rebels," which was some source of gratification, but was deeply pained at the loss of "five hundred National troops." His grief, however, was somewhat softened by learning the fact that he had in quiet possession as prisoners of war, Gov. WISE and all his rebel companions, who escaped the sanguinary battle-field alive!

Of course he felt gratified that he had *personally* accomplished all this, while at least a hundred miles from the scene of the reported action. He is obliged to the Cincinnati Press for the "metropolitan" way in which they captured WISE and thrust him into his arms. The General intended to take him in a brief period if he continued to lay around loose in the Kanawha region. The trap was about ready, when the job was taken off his hands by the newspapers, and WISE was bagged! Of Course, the General, who is a business man, can now turn his attention to some other quarter, and, from certain indications, that other quarter may be an important one.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM A REBEL GENERAL.

For some days back, rumors have been afloat that the rebel General LEE was advancing upon Western Virginia, with a strong force, to coöperate with WISE, or to assume command of the forces, and endeavor to drive the National troops from the State. There were no foot-prints, however, which specially indicated his presence anywhere in Western Virginia, until two or three days ago, when a flag of truce was sent to Gen. REYNOLDS, of the First Brigade, who is in command of the forces at Cheat River Gap. The proposition, as I understand it, was an exchange of prisoners. The real object, however, was, undoubtedly, to get within our lines for the purpose of taking observations in regard to numbers and preparations for an attack.

The design failed, however, as the bearer of the flag was compelled to halt at least two miles from where our men were in camp. Where the bearer of the flag came from, or what distance, was unknown. But the proposition came from Gen. LEE, or purported to—and if from him, of course rumor must for once be correct in Western Virginia. If he is here he is undoubtedly advancing by Cheat River pass, with the expectation of falling upon our forces this side of the mountains, and whip them before they are fairly aware of his presence. We have, however, some four thousand men in the immediate locality, and a larger number within a march of forty-eight hours.

If Gen. LEE is in Virginia, it is not probable that he would go over the same ground that WISE has so recently laid waste, but would hope to catch our men sleeping upon their victories won at a more remote period, and where they have been resting in fancied security. He may, perhaps, catch Gen. ROSECRANS asleep, but *when* he does, Gen. LEE will find no difficulty in spreading himself miscellaneously through Western Virginia. No doubt, if he should come in strong force he would be enabled to make good progress until our Army could be concentrated, as, from very necessity, they are now scattered over a line of nearly three hundred miles. But the position of affairs is changed from what they were previous to the rout at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill and Corrack's Ford. *We* are now on the defensive, occupy the strongholds, and guard the passes. The advance must be made by the rebels, and not by the Union forces, if they propose to regain the positions which they have lost in the contest thus far.

A CHANGE OF HEAD-QUARTERS.

The report of the advance of an enemy has not yet assumed sufficient definiteness as to warrant its being given as a positive fact, with details of localities, strength, &c., but as an indication that "something is in the wind," I can state potitively that Gen. ROSECRANS will remove his headquarters from Clarksburgh within the next 48 hours, unless circumstances should require further delay. What particular section he is bound for, is not known beyond his "military family," but my own opinion is, that he will make his headquarters for the present at Buckhannon or Beverly, the former 28 miles from Clarksburgh, and the latter some 15 or 20 miles from Cheat Mountain Pass. If he is going in that direction, put this and that together, viz: the reported advance of the rebel forces, the flag of truce, and the movement of Gen. ROSECRANS. It all looks as though there might yet be a little sharp work in this section of Western Virginia. Besides the indications to which I have alluded, the forces which have been on the move, have had their "forward march" in the direction of Buckhannon and Beverly.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

CLARKSBURGH, Monday, August 12.

There still remain twenty-two counties of what is known as Western Virginia—the extreme southwestern portion—that are supposed to be yet a hot bed of Secessionists. Of no importance in themselves, these counties only deserve attention as they command the road to Cumberland Gap, and the entrance to loyal East Tennessee. Neither the Government nor rebel troops have yet entered this section in force, but the rebels are known to have now a body of some strength stationed at the Gap itself.

The situation at present is briefly this: The Cheat Mountain Gaps, the key to this whole country, are held by a strong force—a portion of Gen. REYNOLDS' Brigade—the remainder of which is stationed at Beverly, Huttonville and in that vicinity. Other portions of Gen. ROSECRANS' command are scattered over almost the whole of the northwestern part of Virginia, guarding the Railroad lines from Wheeling and Parkersburgh down to Grafton, and thence eastward through the Cheat River country, Oakland, Altamont and almost to Cumberland; occupying the Kanawha Valley by Gen. COX'S Brigade, and holding towns like Weston, Buckhannon, Summersville, Phillippi and Bealington. Thus much of our position may, perhaps, be safely made public.

The enemy, on the other hand, are concentrated at two important points—Covington, near the entrance to the Kanawha Valley, and Monterey, opposite the Cheat Mountain Gaps. Rumor has it that Gen. LEE is himself at the latter point, organizing a force to attack the Gaps, and attempt another eruption into Northwestern Virginia. It is even said that some of his troops are now in the mountains. On how reliable evidence this rests, I can scarcely say as yet; though I confess that, on some accounts, the idea of the rebels attempting to reconquer Western Virginia seems anything but probable.

Still, it is known that they have a strong force at Staunton, and there are pretty well authenticated accounts of additional regiments having been ordered to that point from the extreme South. They may be there for the purpose of eventually attempting to wipe out the disgrace of Philippa, and Laurel Hill, and Cheat River, and Rich Mountain; or it may be that their intention is to keep up the feint of an inroad on Western Virginia, so as to maintain the diversion of National troops from the East, while they, on the other hand, are on the line of a railroad, and can be run to Manassas or Richmond in a couple of days if needed. The latter certainly seems the more probable hypothesis, and would be in harmony with their plans as hitherto developed.

But, should the rebel leaders really intend another attack on Western Virginia, a glance at the map will show that they must make it in one of two ways—reinforce WISE and force their way back from Covington into the Kanawha Valley again, or reinforce the troops at Monterey, and either attack our position at the Cheat Mountain Gaps, or attempt to find some other pass through the mountains, so as to approach Beverly and Laurel Hill once more. WISE'S position at Covington being connected with Staunton by rail, it is very easy either to throw forces down to him, or to move his command up to strengthen the body threatening the Gaps. Of the two, the latter would now seem the more probable attempt. But LEE, or whoever really commands the rebels at Monterey, will hardly try a direct passage through the Gaps. A much more probable thing would be an attempt to find or cut a new road across the mountains, so as to come down at an unexpected point, and take ROSECRANS in the flank.

In any event, the Cheat Mountain Gaps are the important point. It was through these that PEGRAM'S first motley crew entered Western Virginia, and approached Grafton. Through these they retreated, when scared away from Philippa, and through these MCCLELLAN, curiously enough, permitted GARNETT to enter again, with his Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain army. That door is now shut; it will be well enough to hold it so, and Gen. ROSECRANS seems fully awake to the fact.

Hence, there is now going on a gradual concentration of our forces towards the Gaps, and Gen. ROSECRANS himself is to move his head-quarters in that direction—to Buckhannon, at least—in a few days. Gen. COX, too, it is expected, will be brought up from the Kanawha, and the strength of the brigade be added to the force already here, while some of the new troops from Ohio and Indiana take his place.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

THE REBELS PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, August 16, } *via* BALTIMORE, August 17. }

Gen. BUTLER yesterday assumed the responsibility of paying the New-York regiments. About $20,000 had been deposited for some time at Old Point, for the want of a paymaster.

The ship *Fair Wind*, of Boston, with a cargo of guano, was this morning towed up the Roads by the *S. R. Spaulding*, in a disabled condition. She ran ashore on Hog Island.

The British brig-of-war *Gladiator* was yesterday cruising off the Capes.

A flag of truce yesterday conveyed Mr. WEBBER, formerly United States Minister to Nicaragua, to the Confederate pickets beyond New-Market Bridge.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal HURLBUT, of the Connecticut Regiment, released by the Confederates for his attention to Col. GARDNER after the battle of Bull Run. He states that a considerable number of released prisoners, including several chaplains, will reach Old Point to-morrow.

In his opinion the Confederates are actively preparing for an attack on Fortress Monroe. That measure is now popular in the Confederate camps, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack upon Fortress Monroe will be made within one week, he thinks.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The report about an intended attack on Fortress Monroe is considered here as a perfect absurdity.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

STATEMENT OF A YOUNG MAN FROM RICHMOND—PEACE MEETING, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 17.

A young man from Richmond, of secession proclivities, apparently well informed of the designs of the Confederate Army, says that they intend an immediate advance. He predicts fighting at the Relay House on the 18th inst., and says that the Southern Army is well provided with blankets, &c., for a Winter campaign, and that they are in a high state of discipline. He says that there is also a universal desire to attack Washington.

A peace meeting called by prominent Secessionists for this evening, was held [at the Court-House. As the crowd entered the hall many were singing the Star-Spangled Banner.

JAMES SPEED, Unionist, was called to the Chair, and JAMES TRABUE, Secessionist, was also nominated by the persons calling the meeting. A division of the house took place, when SPEED was declared elected. The Secessionists, numbering a hundred, then withdrew, shouting for the Southern Confederacy.

Speeches were made by Messrs. SPEED, WALKE, HARLAN and others, and the resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

The preamble sets forth that there is no mistaking the position of Kentucky in the present civil war, as she is unalterably for peace.

Resolved, That while this State desires to be true o the Union, she also desires to have peace with all he States.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the restoration of peace to every part of our beloved country, and as the speediest and surest mode of effecting that result we appeal for a cessation of the war now being made on the Union.

Resoled, That we behold in a dissolution of the Union a remedy for no evils, but an aggravation for all.

Resolved, That we do not see how peace, enduring and substantial, to be attained by the establishment of two independent Governments within the present Union.

Resolved, That we deprecate the attempt being made to produce by force a disruption of the Union.

Resolved, That for the purpose of restoring peace all patriotic men abandon the sectional parties at the North and at the South, and that the rights of the Government should not be abandoned while it dictates to armed rebellion.

Resolved, That the neutrality of Kentucky but foreshadowed her love for peace, and that all negotiations looking to the constitutional settlement of all sectional differences, and to the preservation of the Union, shall have her hearty coöperation.

Resolved, That we are unwilling that any foreign Power shall own the mouth of the Mississippi River, or any ports of the Union, and therefore are unalterably opposed to the dissolution of the Union; that we are for our country, now and forever, whether assailed by foreign or domestic enemies.

The resolutions were unanimously passed by the crowd, who filled the hall to overflowing.

SOUTHERN ITEMS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 17.

It is denied along the Nashville Railroad, that the Confederate authorities take money from those passing northward, but it is known that they take all the gold *in transitu*, in some cases giving the owners currency therefor, which is at a discount of at least 8 per cent.

A dispatch from the Nashville *Union and American* to the Louisville *Courier*, says that President DAVIS has issued a proclamation ordering all residents of the Confederate States, who do not recognize the Confederacy to depart within forty days under pain of being condemned as aliens and enemies.

The same dispatch corrects yesterday's dispatch by saying that a battle took place at Lovettsville, Va., instead of Leesburgh, wherein two hundred and fifty Nationals and fifty Confederates were killed, and eleven hundred and fifty Nationals made prisoners, the latter not being able to recross the river, it having meanwhile swollen.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that official sources indicate that two hundred and ten thousand Confederates were in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing the President to call out four hundred thousand volunteers.

The Richmond *Dispatch* is advocating Norfolk as the great Atlantic port of America.

The Confederate Congress has resolved to adjourn on the 19th inst., to meet in November next.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ST. LOUIS HERALD.

CARD FROM THE EDITOR TO THE PUBLIC.

I received the following notice last evening:

ORDER NO. 12.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1861.

To Col. JOHN MCNEIL, *Commanding Home Guards*:

You are hereby ordered to suppress the newspaper called the *Morning Herald*. I will not allow the publication of the same

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

The Rebels Surprised—Gallant Bravery of the Volunteers—Bravery of Gen. Lyon—The Killed and Wounded.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

SPRINGFIELD, GREEN COUNTY, MO., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

Night before last a little Army of fifty-two hundred men moved in two columns on a march of twelve or fifteen miles to attack a body of rebels twenty-two thousand strong. In a military point of view the move was one of doubtful propriety, not to say absolute rashness. The larger force knew, with the exception of three thousand men, well armed and equipped, and they had a very large body of cavalry. But the question of evacuating Springfield, the key of the entire Southwest, had already been discussed and settled in the negative. It was decided that the loyal citizens of Green and the surrounding counties should not have cause to say we had left them without a struggle—abandoned themselves, their families, their all to a heartless and desperate foe, until the enemy had felt our steel and tried the mettle of our troops. That mettle proved itself worthy of the great cause in which it was engaged. The Union troops who fought and won the battle of yesterday need no higher mark, no brighter name than the laurels earned justly entitle them to. They fought like brave men, long and well.

Gen. SIEGEL, with six pieces of cannon, his own regiment and that of Col. SOLOMON'S, moved in a southerly direction, marching about fifteen miles, passing around the extreme southeastern camp of the enemy and halted until daylight, or for the sound of artillery from the northwest to announce the opening of the battle.

Gen. LYON, with the volunteers composing the Missouri First, Lieut.-Col. ANDREWS; Iowa First, Lieut.-Col. MERRITT; Kansas First, Col. DEITZLER, and Second, Col. MITCHELL; part of the Missouri Second, under Maj. OSTERHAUS, and a detachment of twenty men from Col. WYMAN'S Illinois Regiment; three or four companies of mounted Home Guards; a force of regulars about eight hundred strong, and two batteries of four and six pieces respectively, left Springfield about 8 o'clock P. M., marching slowly along until 2 A. M., when we halted for two hours, at which time Capt. GILBERT'S company of regulars and Maj. OSTERHAUS' Battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on either side of the column, and we moved forward.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a party of rebels, acting as a picket, was seen scattering over the hills to give the alarm, but a portion of our column had already penetrated far enough to cut off their route, unless they took a very circuitous one, in which case we should reach camp ahead of them. We soon came in sight of the valley in which they were encamped. A thousand tents stretching off into the distance, and partially screened from view by a hill jutting into an angle of Wilson's Creek, were before us, presenting as animated an appearance as a young city. The enemy's camp extended from the head of the valley, overlooked on the north, east and west sides by hills and ridges two or three hundred feet in height southward about a mile, thence eastward a mile and a half, and then southward half a mile, following the windings of the creek, along whose banks the gently sloping hills on either side afforded the most excellent camping-ground.

Near the northern end of the valley lived JOHN MCNARY, formerly from Indiana, who, finding the rebels within five miles, on Tuesday last, packed up his few worldly goods, took his family, and started for the good old Hoosier State, where it is not a crime to be loyal to the Government under which we live. Not less than twenty or thirty families living on farms in the vicinity, started about the same time, most of them having little or no idea where they were going, except to escape from the danger which threatened them.

The battle-field, viewed by our correspondent, where the most fighting was done, was along the ridges and hills on either side (mostly on the west) of the stream for the first mile mentioned above, where the creek runs in a southerly direction.

As we crossed the hill on the north, moving in a southwesterly direction, Capt. WRIGHT, with the mounted Home Guards, was sent to the east side so as to cut off a party of rebels seen in that direction. Adjutant HASCOCK, with a glass, rode to the brow of the hill, where, looking down, he could see every movement of the enemy beneath him. His appearance in full view caused a great hubbub in the rebel camp, which had already been thoroughly aroused by our appearance, and camps and baggage were hastily loaded and moved towards the south. We had completely surprised them. The evidence of that fact was everywhere visible, but they had got quickly into line of battle—their clouds of cavalry were visible, and their twenty-one pieces of cannon were not long silent after ours had opened the engagement.

On the sides of the first ridge on the western side of the valley, Col. BLAIR'S regiment, at ten minutes after six o'clock, encountered a heavy force of infantry, not less than a full regiment, and after a severe contest they gained the summit, and the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly, going in a direction which rendered it impossible for any considerable number of them to again participate in the battle. Totten's battery then threw a few balls as feelers, to draw out the enemy's cannon.

Col. BLAIR'S regiment moved forward, and were soon met by a well-equipped regiment of Louisiana troops, whom, after a bitter contest of 45 minutes, they succeeded in routing, though suffering severely themselves. Capt. LATHROP'S company of rifle recruits now assisted them, and together they, with Major OSTERHAUS' men, moved up the second hill, which was considerably larger than the first, and, meeting a third regiment, finally succeeded in driving them back, with the assistance of TOTTEN'S battery, and gaining the summit. In this part of the fight the gallant Missouri Volunteers acted bravely; indeed, no words of praise could more than do them justice.

Of course many acts of valor were performed not witnessed by me, but among those I saw conspicuous were Capt. GRATZ, leading his men against overwhelming odds, and falling in death just as he had repulsed the foe, Lieut. MURPHY dashing forward ahead of the line, waving his sword high in the air, shouting onward to the almost wavering men, who gained fresh courage from the exhibition, and pushing forward, drove the enemy from the field. In this fight, many of our brave soldiers fell to rise no more, while Col. ANDREWS had his horse shot from under him and was wounded himself slightly. Gen. LYON suffered in a similar manner; Capts. CAVENDER, COLE and YATES, each slightly, or at least not dangerously wounded; Lieuts. BROWN and JOHNSON, and Corporals CONANT and ROGERS, more or less severely wounded.

During this engagement two companies of regulars were sent to the east side of the creek to engage a force which was operating against Capt. WRIGHT'S cavalry, sheltering themselves behind a fence. Capt. PLUMMER and Capt. GILBERT, with their companies, marched close up to the fence and delivered an effective fire, but were compelled by great odds to retire, which they did, but renewed the attack. The enemy being largely reinforced, and having now at least three thousand men, jumped over into the corn field, and Capt. PLUMMER'S gallant band was threatened with annihilation. They retreated rapidly, firing as they did so, when Lieut. DUBOIS having got his battery under headway on the hill near the Missouri volunteers, seeing the position of affairs on the opposite side of the valley, threw in the most precise manner several shells, which exploded just as they reached the dense mass of Secessionists, scattering them lifeless on the ground in scores, while all who could, were glad to run for dear life.

The gallant men in Col. BLAIR'S regiment were now ordered back and their position taken by the Iowa First. Gen. LYON had previously had a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of these men, formed more from supposition than upon any real failure in duty, but now the time had come for him to reverse his judgment, which he did after their first repulse of the enemy. They fought like tigers, drove the enemy back, and followed up the advantage gained for a considerable distance. Capt. MASON, Company C, was killed soon after his regiment was engaged. Lieut. PURCELL was mortally wounded. Major PORTER and Col. MERRIT gallantly cheering on their boys, escaped unharmed. The Kansas First and Second regiments were now ordered forward to support the right flank of the Iowa's.

Col. GREER'S regiment of Tennessee cavalry, bearing a secession flag, now charged upon our wounded, who were partially guarded by one or two companies of infantry. Seeing the movement, Capt. TOTTEN poured a few rounds of canister into their ranks just in time to save our sick men from being trampled to death, dispersing the rebels so completely that nothing more of them was seen during the day.

Gen. LYON now desired the Iowa boys, whom he had found so brave, to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy with the bayonet immediately after firing. They said: "Give us a leader and we will follow to death." On came the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory over such a meagre force. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaims LYON. "Come on, brave men!" and placing himself in the van, received a fatal bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly. The Iowas delivered their fire and the enemy retired, so there was no need of charging bayonets. Gen. LYON'S body was carefully picked up and conveyed lifeless toward the ambulances by two of his body guard. In his death, as in his life, he was the same devoted, patriotic soldier, regarding his own life as of no value if he could but rescue his country. His body has been brought hither and embalmed for conveyance to his friends in Connecticut. There was no feeling of depression on the part of the troops at the unexpected calamity, but rather a feeling of quiet determination to revenge his death. On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged for a night attack upon the enemy, but singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of town, and the attack was postponed. Wednesday, he said to me: "Well, I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies; but, alas, they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us." He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly an unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. SWEENY plead eloquently against such a course, declared it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step. This counsel decided the course to be pursued, and on Thursday, when the brigade quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. LYON replied "Not before we are whipped." This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off. After being wounded, he exclaimed to Maj. SCHOFIELD, "The day is lost." But the Major said, "No, General, let us try once more." So they tried, and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom if ever equaled, for over three hours. The smoke hung like a storm-cloud over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

The battle raged for two hours more, the command devolving upon Major STURGIS. The enemy made repeated attempts to retake the heights from which they had been driven, but were gallantly repulsed each time. The Kansas regiments behaved with a bravery seldom or never equaled, forming ambuscades for the benefit of the rebels by lying flat on the ground until the enemy came near enough for them to see their eyebrows, when they would pour a deadly volley into their opponents and again remain in possession of the field. The last repulse of the enemy was the most glorious of all, and was participated in by members of every regiment on the field. The enemy came fresh, and deceived our men by bearing a Union flag, causing them to believe SIEGEL was about making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who, with four cannon belching forth loud-mouthed thunder, were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and again drove them with great loss, down the slope on the south side of the hill.

Capt. TOTTEN'S ammunition was now nearly exhausted, and placing DUBOIS' battery upon the hill at the north end of the valley, Major STURGIS ordered the ambulances to move towards town. The infantry and TOTTEN'S full battery followed in good order and were not pursued by the enemy, who was evidently glad to be let alone.

Among the prisoners taken was a surgeon belonging to St. Charles County. He was immediately released, and Dr. MELCHER accompanied him to the rebel Generals, arranging for the return of our wagons to bring in our wounded and dead.

Lieut.-Col. HORACE H. BRAND, of the First Regiment, Sixth Division, who commanded the rebel force at Booneville, and who said he was now acting as aid to Gen. PRICE, was taken prisoner early in the day.

The Illinois Twentieth made themselves useful by guarding the prisoners. One of them had a horse shot under him.

When Gen. SIEGEL, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of TOTTEN'S artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarter, driving him half a mile and taking possession of his tent extending westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment which he had permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col. SALOMON'S could not be rallied. Consequently SIEGEL lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. FLAGG, who compelled his prisoners, some sixty in number, to draw the artillery off the field.

Our troops took some four hundred horses and about seventy prisoners, and compelled the enemy to burn nearly all of his baggage to keep it from falling into our hands.

The enemy had twenty-one pieces of cannon, and at the last twenty-six, including those taken from SIEGEL. They were none of them worked with precision, every shot for nearly an hour going whiz twenty feet over our heads.

Our Army reached Springfield in safety, and are now preparing to move toward Rolla, but with no hopes whatever of reaching there. With a baggage train five miles long to protect it, it will be singular, indeed, if the enemy does not prove enterprising enough to cut off a portion of it, having such a heavy force of cavalry. With two more regiments we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with a proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with decisive results.

Our loss is about 200 killed and 600 or 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been double our own. Dr. SCHENCK, who was in the rebel camp at a late hour last evening, bringing away the wounded, reports our men comparatively few with those of the enemy, whose dead were lying thick under the trees.

Among the officers whom I know were *not* hurt seriously are the following:

Lieut.-Col. Merritt, Iowa First.
Major Porter, Iowa First.
Capt. Miller, Missouri Firs'.
Major Shepard, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. Myers, Missouri First.
Lieut. Marr, Missouri First.
Lieut. Murphy, Missouri First.
Lieut. Fish, Missouri First.
Capt. Stone, Missouri First.
Capt. Richardson, Missouri First.
Capt. Manter, Missouri First.
Capt. Totten, U. S. A.
Lieut. Dubois, U. S. A.
Major Sturgis, U. S. A.
Gen. Siegel, Missouri Second Brigade.
Capt. Flagg, Missouri Third Regiment.
Adjutant Hascock, Missouri First.
Rev. Mr. Pile, Chaplain Missouri First.
Capt. Herron, Iowa First.
Capt. Burke, Missouri First.
Major Schofield, Gen. Lyon's Adjutant.
Major Conant, Quartermaster.

The following list of killed and wounded does not comprise over one-fourth of our loss, but is as full as, amid the confusion of the night, I have been able to obtain. Dr. FRANKLIN, who, with Drs. DAVIS, MELCHER and SMITH, remains in charge of the wounded, has kindly offered to forward a full list in a day or two, which will, of course, be anxiously looked for.

KILLED.

Brigadier-General N. Lyon.
Capt. Carey Gratz, First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, severely wounded, and reported to have died immediately. Saw Dr. Cornyn attending him on the field, and Lieut. Marr carrying water to him.
Capt. Mason, Company C, First Iowa Regiment—during first part of the engagement.
J. H. McHenry, Company I, First Iowa.
Frank Rohmberg, Company H, First Iowa.
Lewis Yoennel, Company H, First Iowa.
Capt. Brown, First Iowa.
Lieut. C. Ayniel, Company K, First Kansas.
L. L. Jones, Capt. Walker's Company, First Kansas.
Lieuts. Duer and McGonegan, of Capt. McCook's Company, First Kansas.
Major Schaeffer, reported killed, but lacks confirmation.

WOUNDED.

Fred. Prian, Company G, First Iowa.
Andrew G. McDonald, Company I, First Iowa.
James Colbit, Company C, First Kansas.
Dan. Mulhatton, Company C, First Kansas.
Peter Cassidy, Company C, First Kansas.
Gen. C. W. Sweeny, slightly in the left leg.
Corporal Bernhard Rogers, Company K, First Missouri.
Walter N. Godley, Company F, First Kansas.
John W. Watson, Company I, First Missouri.
J. G. Donnell, Company E, First Kansas.
Adam Dee, Company H, First Iowa.
Peter Jeke, Company H, First Iowa.
George Behler, Company H, First Iowa.
Frank Deggendorff, Company H, First Iowa.
Sergeant Daltner, Company H, First Iowa.
Wm. Meyer, First Iowa.
Capt. Gottschalk, First Iowa.
W. Raichford, Company F, Second Artillery.
James Higgins, Company B, First Infantry.
John Boorman, Company G, First Missouri.
J. K. Ansden, Company A, First Kansas.
George Onkes, Company H, First Missouri.
Joseph Lane, Company C, First Iowa.
Capt. Swift, First Kansas.
Alex. Johnson, Company E, First Kansas.
Simon Gruber, Company E, First Kansas.
John Rafferty, Company C, First Kansas.
Patrick Kane, Company B, First Infantry.
Corporal Hamilton, Company B, Second Infantry.
Elisha Cole, of General Sweeny's recruits.
Bernard Kernfer, Company H, First Missouri.
H. J. Campbell, Company A, First Iowa.
C. Rogers, Company K, First Missouri.
J. M. Lindley, Company K, First Kansas.
John Fenk, Company C, Second Infantry.
A. Cameron, Company F, First Kansas.
John T. Brown, Company F, First Missouri, in neck.
Rudolph Bolling, Co. H, First Missouri, in back.
Col. R. B. Mitchell, Second Kan., in groin and shin.
Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First Infantry, left shoulder.
Capt. Plummer, U. S. A., in the hip.
Sergeant Welsh, Company B, First Infantry.
Louis B. Reinhardt, Company F, First Kansas.
—— Sullivan, Company E, First Kansas.
Gottlelb John, Company I, First Missouri.
J. D. Aldrich, Company C, First Iowa, side and arm.
Patrick Tobin, Company C, First Infantry.
—— Machuel, Company C, First Infantry.
Wm. Pickeny, Company C, First Iowa.
Chas. Pitman, Company I, First Kansas.
R. R. Modden, Company C, First Iowa.
—— Heichstetlen, Company G, First Missouri.
John Nelson, Company A, Second Missouri.
Edward Beeman, Company F, First Missouri.
Henry Brown, Company A, Second Missouri.
Henry Lawrence, Company I, First Kansas.
Charles F. Sneider, Company A, First Missouri.
J. Reham, Company K, First Kansas.
—— Hingolvin, Company E, Second Infantry.
James Vought, Company F, Second Artillery.
R. Henni, Company K, First Kansas.
Jacob Rentz, Company A, First Missouri.
Capt. John S. Cavender, First Missouri; flesh wound.
John W. King, Company B, First Iowa.
J. H. Dow, Company F, First Kansas.
Lawrence Webb, Company I, First Iowa.
W. H. H. Wem, Company C, First Infantry.
John Windley, Company E, First Missouri.
Isaac Reinaccop, Gen. Lyon's Guard.
Capt. Thos. Holton, Company A, First Kansas.
Frank Paine, Company H, First Kansas. Shot in shoulder three times.
Andrew Gardner, Company B, First Missouri.
Frederick Lowcder, Company B, First Missouri.
Jefferson Hampton, Company A, Rifles.
Lewis Wisner, Company A, Second Missouri, in arm.
Thomas Allen, Company H, First Missouri, in both legs.
Lieut. John Brown, Company K, First Missouri,
Sergeant Crowley, Company D, First Infantry, in back.
Cash. Cires, Company B, First Missouri, in hip.
James Hammel, Company D, First Infantry.
Alonzo Bates, Company F, First Missouri.
Felix Meyer, Company A, Second Missouri.
Jeremiah Norris, Company E, Second Kansas.
Benj. Tulsey, Company D, First Missouri.
Jas. Callahan, Company E, Second Infantry.
E. Magnus, Company G, First Iowa.
Peter Enferdt, Company G, First Iowa.
Joseph Werner, Company A, First Missouri.
Michael Freeman, Company F, First Kansas.
Henry Steller, of Capt. Totten's Battery, ball through shoulder.
Capt. Cole, First Missouri, ball through jaw.
James Cassian, Company D, First Cavalry, leg.
James Stockle, Company E, First Missouri, leg.
Nicholas Mathias, Company I, First Missouri, arm.
Berry Dalin, Company I, First Missouri, finger.
—— Shubert, First Missouri, ball in head.
John McNally, Company A, Rifles, First Missouri.
Sergeant John Morine, Company B, of Capt. Steele's Rifle Recruits, piece of shell through body.
Jeremiah Enright, Company A, First Infantry, in foot.
Hugh Eiss, Company H, First Iowa, ball through thigh.
G. A. Walter, Company B, First Iowa.
James Riley, Company B, First Kansas.
James Kelly, Company H, First Kansas.
F. Snowbar, Company F, First Kansas.
R. W. Hamilton, Company F, First Iowa.
Thomas Erington, Company C, First Iowa.
C. G. Hanson, Company F, First Iowa.
H. Davis, Company A, First Kansas.
R. W. Roe, Company H, First Missouri.
Alex. Centron, Company H, First Kansas.
Thomas Maighan, Company C, First Kansas.
John McMaines, Company A, Rifles.
H. Rallfeilat, Company C, Second Missouri.
W. D. Robbins, Company K, First Iowa.
Ira Schafor, Company K, First Iowa.
Robert Wilson, Company D, First Missouri.
C. Gregory, Company C, First Iowa, in hand.
O. W. Bennett, Company C, First Iowa, in knee.
G. H. Baller, Company C, First Iowa, in breast.
Chris. Murray, Company C, First Iowa, in foot.
L. Webb, Company C, First Iowa, calf of leg.
John Bell, Company C, First Iowa, in groin.
James O'Grady, Company C, First Iowa, in leg.
Henry Darrow, Company C, First Iowa, arm.
A. McDonald, Company C, First Iowa.
J. Wall, Company C, First Iowa, bowels.
Charles Clark, Company C, First Iowa, slightly.
Charles Weigel, Company C, First Iowa, knee.
George S. Pierce, Company C, First Iowa.
Cor. Williams, Company C, First Iowa.
John Leary, Company C, First Iowa.
S. W. Mathis, Company C, First Iowa.

We shall expect a more perfect list to-morrow.

THE ARMY OF GEN. LYON.

In connection with the news from Sprinfield, Mo., the following detailed statement of the force under Gen. LYON will be interesting. His troops comprised 1,300 regulars, 4,000 volunteers, and some 2,500 Home Guards—in all, 7,800 men.

THE STAFF.

General Commanding—Nathaniel Lyon.
Aid-de-Camp—Lieut.-Col. I. F. Shepard.
Quartermaster—Major Horace A. Conant.
Acting Assisting Adjutant-General—Capt. Gordon ranger.

BRIGADE OFFICERS.

Brig.-Gen. Franz Siegel, Missouri Volunteers.
Major Samuel D. Sturgis, First U. S. Cavalry, Acting Brigadier.

CAVALRY.

Capt. DAVID S. STANLEY, commanding.
First Cavalry, Company B—Lieut. Canfield.
First Cavalry, Company C—Lieut. M. J. Kelly.
First Cavalry, Company D—Lieut. M. W. Henry.
First Cavalry, Company I—Capt. Milton T. Carr.
First Dragoons, Company C—Lieut. C. E. Farrand.
First Dragoons, Company—Lieut. Sanford.
Mounted Rifles, Company H—Capt. W. L. Elliott.
First Kansas Squadron—Capt. Wood.

ARTILLERY.

Totten's Battery, 6 pieces—Capt. James Totten.
Dubois' Battery, 6 pieces—Lieut. J. V. D. Dubois.
Siegel's Battery, 6 pieces—Capt. Schaeffer.

INFANTRY.

Four companies First Regulars, Capt. J. B. Plummer.
Two companies Second Regulars, Capt. Fred. Steele.
First Missouri Vols., (Blair's,) Lt.-Col. G. L. Andrews.
Second Missouri Volunteers, (Boernstein's,) two companies, Major Osterhaus.
Third Missouri Volunteers, (Siegel's), Major Backoff, commanding.
Fifth Missouri Volunteers, Col. Salomon.
First Iowa Volunteers, Col. Joshua F. Bates.
First Kansas Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. Learned.
Third Kansas Volunteers, Col. Robert B. Mitchell.
1,200 Home Guards, Col. John S. Phelps.
800 Home Guards.

These 2,000 Home Guards do not seem to have participated in the fight, which leaves the force actually in the engagement, 5,300.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY GEN. LYON.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

If the report which reached this city on yesterday heralded another brilliant victory of the National arms in the southwest, it brought no joy to our hearts. Wholly devoted to the cause of our country, we earnestly desire and anxiously labor and pray for it success in the pending war. Nevertheless, we can only mourn over the slaughter of our countrymen. The loss of life, which is reported as immense on both sides, is cause for deep and poignant grief to hundreds and thousands of our people. For one alone of those who fell in battle, St. Louis will mourn, Missouri will mourn, and the nation will mourn. Of course, we allude to Brig.-Gen. LYON. He was a man of commanding intellect, of distinguished scientific and literary attainments, and a polished soldier. To no one man in this war does Missouri and the National Union owe a larger debt of gratitude than to Gen. LYON. It was our good fortune that he was ordered to service at the St. Louis Arsenal in these difficulties. He came to St. Louis when the whole force at this post did not exceed, if we emember rightly, 300 men. Reinforcements were sought, but were not procured. It was with this small garrison that he was to defend the Arsenal and protect the public property here from an overwhelming body of the enemy, then organized and armed in this city, known as the "Constitutional Guards," "Minute Men," and a large portion of another body denominated "Frost's Brigade." And well did he perform his delicate and painful task. How bravely did he enter upon the work with his little body of men—who does not remember, that could gain admission to the Arsenal in those days, how his cannon and his earthworks were made to cover the assailable points—how his sand bags were distributed to protect his sentries on the rally, and with what desperate resolution he had mined the very buildings over his head determined in the *dernier resort* to blow them into atoms, and perhaps to perish amid their ruins. It was well understood that an assault upon the St. Louis Arsenal, with the forlorn hope that then constituted its little garrison, would be no idle business. The assault was not made. The known soldierly skill and valor of Capt. LYON deterred the enemy. It was while he was defending the Arsenal in this way, and dealing with the "Minute Men" and the "Police Commissioners" of St. Louis, who once ordered his patrols inside the arsenal walls, and placed their sentries over the arsenal gates, that Capt. LYON became satisfied that the Secessionists of Missouri were fatally bent upon war, and would never yield their purpose until they were utterly prostrated by the power of war. Sooner than others, he saw and understood the object of Camp Jackson, and seeing and understanding, did not hesitate to crush in embryo that incipient secession Army.

In the short interview which he held with PRICE and JACKSON, his acute, discerning mind read all that the public has since read of those persons in documents which have been given to the world. His honor, as a soldier, dear to him as the ruddy drops that visited his heart, was never tarnished. His private reputation was stainless as the snow flake that has not touched the earth. His death was glorious—leading his column against the foe and shouting a charge for his victorious warriors. Not WOLFE—not MONTGOMERY—not PIKE—fell more nobly, nor covered his name with a more imperishable renown. We cannot forbear to add to this brief sketch of this gallant patriot soldier, who now reposes on the Western slope of the Ozark range in a sleep so profound that nothing but the archangel's trump shall ever break it again, the painful suggestion that in his valuable services here, he was not sustained by his Government. He was constantly compelled to do harder duty, and more of it, than was fair. His last battle was fought against most fearful odds. Left to contend with more than thrice the number of his own force, he did not fail to do a soldier's duty. His own life was, perhaps, necessary to the victory which has been won. And he offered up that life without a murmur upon the altar of his country.

MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

ACTIVE MEASURES OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 15.

By this time, about every person in the city is aware that martial law has been declared and established therein by Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, commanding the Military Department of the West. The legal status also embraces the entire county of St. Louis. Many people had entertained vague and fearful apprehensions respecting the nature and results of the step thus taken, but it has as yet been followed by no unhappy consequences.

In his capacity as Provost Marshal of the city, Maj. MCKINSTRY yesterday issued an order for the arrest of JOHN A. BROWNLEE, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, upon the grave charge of treason. The arrest appears not to have been unanticipated by Mr. BROWNLEE'S friends, and in fact took few persons by surprise. The order to effect it was issued to Col. JOHN MCNEIL, of the Third Regiment United States Reserve Corps.

After some inquiry, Col. MCNEIL found Mr. BROWNLEE, at about noon, at his residence, and at once took him in custody, and placed him on board the Government steamer *Empress*. It was announced that the prisoner would be taken to Cairo for safe keeping, but on the protestations of his friends, setting forth that in the enfeebled state of his health such a course would prove dangerous if not fatal to him, it was concluded to retain him here. He was accordingly conducted in a carriage to the Arsenal, where he arrived at about 4 P. M. Comfortable and secure apartments were assigned him, over Col. FREDERIC'S headquarters, on the second floor of a stone building, near the centre of the grounds.

Mr. BASIL DUKE, elected by the Board of Police Commissioners to fill the post made vacant by the removal of Mr. BROWNLEE, yesterday morning entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Major MCKINSTRY'S proclamation, given below, was published on the streets last evening, and was read with general gratification. It was appropriately calculated to allay disquiet, and strengthen the consciousness of public and private security.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the City and County of St. Louis:

The undersigned, having been appointed Provost Marshal of the City and County of St. Louis, calls upon all good citizens to cheerfully obey the rules it has been deemed necessary to establish in order to insure the preservation of the public peace.

The undersigned enters upon the duties of his office with a full sense of the responsibility that devolves upon him, and he deprecates as sincerely as any citizen can, the state of affairs that compels the establishment of the stringent measures he will enforce, but having confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of the masses, he appeals to them to cooperate with the civil and military authorities in preserving peace and good order in the city and county.

The civil law will remain in force, and the undersigned will exercise the power given him only in case where the civil law is found to be inadequate to the maintenance of the public peace and the public safety. Any violation of order will be followed by prompt and adequate punishment, regardless of persons or positions.

J. MCKINSTRY,
Major U. S. Army, Provost Marshal.

Office of the Provost Marshal, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14, 1861.

SUPPRESSION OF REBEL NEWSPAPERS.

Marshal MCKINSTRY yesterday morning issued orders to the Police Commissioners to cause the suppression of the infamous *War Bulletin*, and the equally iniquitous *Missourian*—so-called evening papers—which, with the occasional *Extra Herald*, have been shamelessly devoted to the publication of transparental false statements respecting military movements in the State. To the Provost Marshal's order, the Police Commissioners replied, declining to take any steps in the case.

Yesterday afternoon Major MCKINSTRY issued an order to Col. MCNEIL to suppress the sheets named, which he proceeded at once to do by taking possession of their offices, and placing the editors under temporary custody. The *War Bulletin* office, on Pine, between Fifth and Sixth, and that of the *Missourian*, on Locust, between Fourth and Fifth streets, were visited each by a small squad of soldiers, who very quietly effected the object desired.

By order of the Provost Marshal, Col. MCNEIL dispatched a squad of troops to search the residence of Mr. H. MCKELLOPS, on Olive, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and that of WM. WADE, on St. Charles, near Sixth-street. WADE'S office, on Olive, near Main-street, was subjected to a similar attention. Arrest was also made by the United States Marshal, of Wade, H. N. Hart, Moritz Feidner, J. H. Blood, A. H. Mendens, and several others.

We understand that warrants are in the United States Marshal's hands for the arrest of a large number of persons, on the charge of complicity with enterprises of treason. A score or so of the terror-stricken gentlemen are said, in consequence, to have suddenly departed from the city.

At the residences searched, a quantity of papers were seized, which are expected to disclose more or less of evidence against the parties arrested.

MOVEMENTS ON THE RIVER.

The *Hannibal City* brought from Hannibal 467 officers and men of the First Nebraska Regiment, Col. THAYER, in charge of Lieut.-Col. DOWNS. The officers, as written in the boat's register, are: Lieut.-Col. Downs, Capt. Bowen, Capt. Scott, Capt. Nichols, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Butler, Major McCord, Lieut. Whitton, Lieut. Burns, Lieut. Howard, Lieut. Majors, Lieut. Withorax, Lieut. Strickler, Surgeon Lowe. Accompanying the troops are twenty-six women and thirty-eight children.

The *David Tatum* brought down from Alton the following war stuff, consigned to Gen. FREMONT: 6 gun carriages, 12 caissons, 10 boxes guns, 5 do. sabres, 4 do. ordnance stores, 2 24-inch howitzers. A great number of transfer wagons and other vehicles were engaged in hauling these articles, and a great deal, to the Arsenal.

The *Empress* took eighty mules, a lot of wagons, &c., for Capt. LITTLER'S Battery of the Iowa Second Regiment, at Bird's Point, and backed out last evening.

The *G. W. Graham* brought from the Arsenal, the Iowa Seventh Regiment, which is probably now on its way, by railroad, to Rolla.

The *War Eagle* and *Tatan* took on board from Jefferson Barracks the Iowa Fifth Regiment, and started for Lexington. This regiment is to relieve STIEFEL'S regiment of Home Guards, whose time of enlistment expired some weeks ago. It will come down on the *War Eagle* and *Tatan*.

The *Louisiana* came to the wharf, having disposed, some how, of 1,100 three months' volunteers.

A soldier, in jumping a gully yesterday, had his hand nearly shot off by the accidental discharge of his musket.

The steamer *Canada* arrived on Friday last at Davenport from St. Paul, having left at Le Claire a company of cavalry and some mules, to come around the rapids on foot. These soon after arrived, and went aboard the *Canada*. The cavalry company is from McGregor, and is under command of Capt. FREEMAN. It numbers some seventy-eight men, and has seventy-three horses, leaving five men as yet unmounted. The company is the last in the First Cavalry Regiment, and is ordered to Burlington; but as that Regiment has gone to St. Louis, they were directed by Adj.-Gen. BAKER to remain on the boat at Burlington till they hear from St. Louis, to which place they will no doubt be ordered.

The company is not yet uniformed nor armed. The same boat brought down 89 mules. They were under charge of Mr. SNELL, wagoner, U. S. A. They also went from Le Claire by land. The mules belong to Government, left Abercrombie, on the Red River of the North, some 350 miles north of St. Paul, about three weeks ago, and are on their way to this place, for the use of the Western Division of the grand Army.

The *Hannibal City* has taken the place of the *Jeannie Deans* in the Government service, and the latter has entered the Keokuk trade.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS OF BRIG.-GEN. POPE.

HEAD-QUARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI, St. LOUIS, AUG. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 12.—The following regulations for the navigation of the Missouri River are published for the information of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced:

1. All Captains of steamboats desiring to navigate the Missouri River, for purposes of legitimate steamboat traffic, will be required to deposit at these Headquarters full lists of the officers of their boats, including mates, engineers and pilots, who shall not be changed without immediate information to the General commanding, and a compliance with the specifications set forth in the following rules:

2. Each Captain shall file in the office a pledge, sworn to before some authorized magistrate, and signed by himself, the mates, engineers and pilots of his boat, that they will not receive for transportation, or for any other purpose, any arms, ammunition, or munitions of war of any description whatsoever, without written authority from these head-quarters, or some commander of United States forces; that they will not receive on board their steamer any person in arms against the United States, or who seek to disturb the peace, unless compelled to do so by force, in which case immediate information of the circumstances, substantiated by sufficient proof, will be furnished to the commander of the nearest military station. The statement shall set forth the names of the leaders of such parties, their places of residence, and such other facts concerning them as will enable the military authorities to take the necessary steps to make reprisals upon them or their property.

3. That they will not communicate any information whatever concerning the number, stations or movements of United States forces, which may come to their knowledge, except to United States officers.

4. That they will pursue, in good faith, their ordinary peaceful business on the river, without in any way interfering or taking part in the disturbances which distract the State.

Under these conditions, faithfully observed, the navigation of the Missouri River will not only be free and unmolested, but will be protected by the military authorities.

Any evasion or infraction of these regulations will lead to the immediate confiscation of the boat, and such other penalty to its officers as may hereafter be determined. Charges against steamboat offices, for the violation or evasion of any of the regulations above specified, preferred by responsible persons must be disproved by those concerned, to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding, who has neither the time nor the inclination to prosecute such matters by long investigations.

A certificate that the papers above specified have been filed in this office will be furnished, and will be the authority to pass unmolested any military station on the river.

By order of Brig.-Gen. POPE.
SPEED BUTLER, Acting Adjutant-General.

OUTRAGES IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Aug. 9.

From Mr. AVERY T. SPENCER, of Iola, Allen County, we have the following account of wholesale dastardly outrages on the settlers of our southeastern border.

Mr. SPENCER left Humboldt, Allen County, on Tuesday night, to procure assistance from the Governor. The days were so hot he traveled only by night, reaching Lawrence yesterday morning. It not being in the power of Gov. ROBINSON to render the aid desired, Mr. SPENCER, in company with Mr. SMITH, Private Secretary of the Governor, started for this city, reaching here yesterday afternoon.

Upward of sixty families from Cherokee—recently McGee—County (on the Cherokee Neutral Lands) have, within a few days, reached Allen County, having been driven from their homes by a band of Missourians, Arkansans and Cherokee Indians, under the leadership of one JOHN MATTHEWS, a well known trader of Timber Hill, in the Osage Nation, some eight miles from our South-eastern border. Threats of an attack on Humboldt, where they had sought safety, have driven many to Le Roy, Coffey County.

The operations of the desperadoes under MATTHEWS extended throughout the neutral lands—50 by 25 miles—and almost every Union family in that section has been driven away. Their houses have been plundered, the greater portion of their stock seized, and themselves driven from their thriving places without opportunity for a moment's preparation. Some were so fortunate as to save their teams and a portion of their stock, but they are only the exceptions. Sixteen men are known to have been brutally murdered.

In one instance twenty Union men had gathered together for self-protection, but MATTHEWS came upon them with three hundred men. Resistance was useless, and none was made. The fiendish commander ordered them all to be shot, and but for the interposition of a Capt. MILLER of the Cherokee Nation—the only one possessed of a spark of humanity—the sentence would have been instantly carried into effect. Eighteen were permitted to leave, two were found next morning hanging from a neighboring tree.

MATTHEWS' command is said to consist of about two-thirds whites and the remainder Cherokee Indian renegades and desperadoes. We have not space to narrate the many fiendish acts of which MATTHEWS has been guilty—his character

above it but I trust that this fact should be known, as Major Gen. Beauregard was an officer of the highest rank taken in the battle.

The humble part which I have performed as an officer commanding one of the regiments of your brigade, individually and otherwise, is now left to you and those commanding the division. Respectfully, W. A. GORMAN,
Colonel First Regiment Minnesota.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GORMAN, OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, MINNESOTA.

CAMP MINNESOTA, July 28, 1861.

The regimental flag borne by my color-bearer has through its folds one cannon ball, two grape shot and sixteen bullets, and one in the staff. The color-guard were all wounded but the color-bearer, one mortally. The company flag of Company I was pierced with five balls and one on the spear-head. Please attach this to my report. Very respectfully. W. A. GORMAN,
Colonel First Regiment, Minnesota.

REPORT OF GEN. TYLER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION DEP'T N.E. VIRGINIA, } WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861. }

Gen. McDowell, Commanding Department:

SIR: On the 18th inst. you ordered me to take my division, with two 20-pound rifled guns, and move against Centreville, to carry that position. My division moved from its encampment at 7 A.M. At 9 A. M. RICHARDSON's brigade reached Centreville, and found that the enemy had retreated the night before—one division on the Warrentown turnpike, in the direction of Gainsville, and the other, and by far the largest division, toward BLACKBURN's ford, or Bull Run. Finding that RICHARDSON's brigade had turned the latter point, and halted for the convenience of obtaining water, I took a squadron of cavalry and two light companies from RICHARDSON's brigade, with Col. RICHARDSON, to make a reconnoisance, and, in feeling our way carefully, we soon found ourselves overlooking the strong position of the enemy, situated at BLACKBURN's ford, or Bull Run.

A moment's observation discovered a battery on the opposite bank, but no great body of troops, although the usual pickets and small detachments showed themselves on the left of the position. Suspecting from the natural strength which I saw the position to possess that the enemy must be in force, and desiring to ascertain the extent of that force and the position of his batteries, I ordered up the two rifled guns, AYERS' Battery, and RICHARDSON's entire Brigade, and subsequently SHERMAN's Brigade in reserve, to be ready for any contingency. As soon as the rifled guns came up, I ordered them into battery on the crest of the hill, nearly a mile from a single battery which we could see placed on the opposite of the Run. Ten or a dozen shots were fired, one of them seeming to take effect on a large body of cavalry, who evidently thought themselves out of the range. The battery we had discovered on our arrival fired six shots and discontinued fire. Finding that our fire did not provoke the enemy to discover his force and batteries, I ordered Col. RICHARDSON to advance his brigade and to throw out skirmishers to scour the thick woods with which the whole bottom of Bull Run was covered.

This order was skillfully executed, and the skirmishers came out of the wood into the road, and close to the ford without provoking any considerable fire from the enemy. Desiring to make a further attempt to effect the object of the movement, and discovering an opening low down on the bottom of the stream where a couple of howitzers could be put into battery, I ordered Capt. AYERS to detach a section, put himself on the ground I pointed out to him, and sent a squadron of cavalry to support this movement. The moment Capt. AYRES opened his fire, the enemy replied with volleys which showed that the whole bottom was filled with troops, and that he had batteries established in different positions to sweep all the approaches by the road leading to Blackburn's Ford. Capt. AYRES maintained himself most gallantly, and after firing away all his canister shot and some spherical case with terrible effect, as we afterwards learned, withdrew his pieces safely and rejoined his battery. This attack on Capt. AYRES accomplished the object I desired, as it showed that the enemy was in force and disclosed the position of his batteries, and had I been at hand the movement would have ended here; but Col. RICHARDSON having previously given an order for the Twelfth New-York to deploy into line and advance into the woods, in an attempt to execute this order the regiment broke, (with the exception of two companies, A and I, who stood their ground gallantly,) and was only rallied in the woods some mile and a half in the rear. The fire which the regiment encountered was severe, but no excuse for the disorganization it produced. Having satisfied myself that the enemy was in force, and also as to the position of his batteries, I ordered Col. RICHARDSON to withdraw his brigade, which was skillfully though unwillingly accomplished, as he requested permission with the First Massachusetts, and Second and Third Michigan Regiments, to charge the enemy and drive him out. It is but justice to these regiments to say that they stood firm, manœuvered well, and I have no doubt would have backed up manfully the proposition of their gallant commander.

After the infantry had been withdrawn, I directed Capt. AYRES and Lieut. BENJAMIN, who commanded the two 20-pounders, to open their fire both on the battery which enfiladed the road leading to the ford and on the battery which we had discovered in the bottom of Bull Run, which we knew to be surrounded by a large body of men. This fire was continued from 3½ until 4 o'clock, firing 418 shots. The fire was answered from the enemy's batteries gun for gun, but was discontinued the moment we ceased firing.

The concentrated position of the enemy and the fact that the elevation of our battery and the range were both favorable, induce the belief that the enemy suffered severely from our fire, and this belief is confirmed by the fact that the ensuing day, until 12 M., ambulances were seen coming and going from and to Manassas, two miles distant.

In closing this report, it gives me great pleasure to call to your attention the gallant conduct of Col. RICHARDSON, Capt. BRITCHSCHNEIDER, who commanded the skirmishers; Capt. AYRES, Lieut. LORAINE, who, I regret to say, was wounded; Lieuts. DRESSER, LYFORD, and FALLEN, attached to AYRES' Battery, and Lieuts. BENJAMIN and BABBITT, in charge of the two 20-pounder rifled guns, all of whom displayed great coolness, energy, and skill in the discharge of their official duties.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID TYLER,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division.
Brig.-Gen. McDOWELL, Commd'g N. E. Virginia.

THE FIGHT AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. RICHARDSON.

CAMP OF THE FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, } GEN. McDOWELL'S CORPS, IN FRONT OF BLACKBURN'S FORD, ON BULL RUN, July 19, 1861. }

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I left the camp at Germantown at an early hour yesterday morning, my brigade consisting of the Second and Third Michigan Regiments, the First Massachusetts Regiment, and the Twelfth New-York. A battalion of light infantry, consisting of 40 men from each regiment—160 in all—commanded by Capt. ROBERT BRETCHSCHNIEDER, of the Second Regiment of Michigan Infantry, moved in front of the brigade some 500 yards in advance, and threw pickets still further in advance of the road. A section of 20-pounder rifled guns, commanded by Lieut. BENJAMIN, of the Fifth Artillery, moved in rear of the light battalion. The march of the column was slow, so as to prevent surprise. No enemy appeared at Centreville, three miles from camp, he having abandoned his intrenchments the night before.

On advancing one mile in front of Centreville, I came to a halt near some springs to procure water for the brigade, and Gen. TYLER and myself left, with a squadron of cavalry and two companies of infantry, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance to the front, which, on arriving one mile in front of Blackburn's Ford, proved that the enemy had a battery in rear of the run, so as to enfilade the road. He had also strong pickets of infantry and skirmishing parties occupying the woods and houses in front of his position. The battalion of light infantry was now ordered to deploy five hundred yards in front of the eminence upon which this camp is situated, and a position at once taken by the rifled guns, which now opened their fire.

The fire was not answered by the enemy until several rounds had been fired, and I pushed forward the skirmishers to the edge of the woods, they driving in those of the enemy in fine style, and then brought up the First Massachusetts Regiment to their support, the skirmishers still advancing into the woods.

Capt. BRACKETT's squadron of the Second Cavalry, and two 12-pounder howitzers, commanded by Capt. AYER's Fifth United States Artillery, now moved up into an opening in the woods, in support. The enemy also opened another battery many to our left, so as to cross-fire with the other upon the road. I ordered up at this time the Twelfth New-York Regiment, Col. WALRATH, to the left of our battery, with it before formed in line of battle, I directed it to make a charge upon their position, the skirmishers still pushing forward and drawing the enemy's fire, but keeping themselves well covered. I now left the position of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, to place upon the right of the battery the Massachusetts, and the Second and Third Michigan Regiments, when a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery was opened by the enemy along the whole line. On moving towards our left, I found the Twelfth New-York Regiment had fallen back out of the woods in disorder, only parts of two companies, some sixty men in all, remaining in line, and retreating. The howitzers, and also the cavalry, had been withdrawn; our left was thus exposed, although the skirmishers still held their ground in the woods, and the three remaining regiments on the right remained firm and determined.

I now reported to Gen. TYLER that the main body of the New-York regiment had fallen back in confusion, and I proposed to make a charge with the three remaining regiments, for the purpose of carrying the enemy's position. The General replied that the enemy were in large force and strongly fortified, and a further attack was unnecessary, that it was merely a reconnoissance which he had made, that he had found where the strength of the enemy lay, and ordered me to fall back in good order to our batteries on the hill, which we did, the enemy closing his fire before we left the ground, and not returning to make an effort to follow us. Our batteries on the hill now opened fire, sustained by the Second Michigan Regiment on the right, in close column by divisions, the other two regiments forming line of battle on the left. The New-York Regiment, after some time, formed under cover of the woods in rear. In this affair our skirmishers advanced so close to the enemy's works and batteries, that two mounted officers were killed inside the breastwork, and one of our men was shot through the shoulder with a revolver by one of the enemy's officers, and one of their cannoneers was bayoneted by one of our men while the former was engaged in loading his gun. Our skirmishers, also, in falling back, had several of their wounded bayoneted by order of the enemy's officers.

The enemy's intrenchments and batteries appeared to be in rear of the creek called Bull Run. The batteries on the extreme right of their line were on high ground, and fired over the heads of their infantry in front. At night we fell back to Centreville for water and rations, and this morning have again occupied our ground upon the hill in front of the enemy, they being in large force, and having their pickets and skirmishers in the woods, and in front of them as yesterday. I have the honor also to inclose a statement of our loss incidental to this affair.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. RICHARDSON,
Col. Commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.
To Brig.-Gen. TYLER, Commanding First Division.

LIST OF CASUALTIES INCIDENT TO THE AFFAIR AT BLACKBURN'S FORD.

Third Regiment United States Artillery, Company E—Capt. Ayres, Fifth Artillery, commanding.
First Lieut. Loraine wounded.
Two privates killed; one private wounded.
Four horses killed; three horses wounded.

Capt. Bracket's Squadron, Companies G and I, Second Cavalry.
One sergeant and two privates wounded.
Eight horses wounded.

Light Infantry Battalion—Capt. Bretchschneider.
One sergeant and one private killed.
Four privates wounded, (3 of the Second Michigan.

Twelfth New-York Regiment—Col. Walrath commanding.
One corporal and four privates killed.
One corporal and eighteen privates wounded.
One corporal and nine privates missing.

Second Michigan Infantry—Col. J. B. Richardson commanding.
One private wounded.

Third Michigan Infantry—Col. McConnell commanding.
One private wounded.
Total—19 killed, 38 wounded, and 26 missing; 4 horses killed and 11 wounded.

J. B. RICHARDSON,
Col. Commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division.

REPORT OF A SURGEON OF THE EIGHTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Col. Geo. Lyons, Commanding Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.:

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report: When our forces retreated after the action of 21st July, several Surgeons, myself among the number, deemed it our duty to remain with the wounded, of whom there were about 300, in and about Sudley Church, the place assigned us for a hospital. About half an hour after our forces moved off the field, the Church was surrounded by a troop of cavalry from Col. STUART's First Virginia Regiment, and we were all, both wounded and Surgeons, made prisoners of war. We were allowed, however, to remain at our duty till the next afternoon, (Monday,) when all the Surgeons were taken in ambulances to Manassas, kept all night, and the next day a parole offered us, and our accepting it was made a condition to our being allowed to return to the wounded at Sudley Church. Those who chose to take the parole, myself among the number, were sent immediately back, and remained at the hospital for twelve days, doing our best to relieve the sufferings of our wounded men. At the expiration of that time they were removed to Richmond and we followed them, and as our services were no longer required, though pressed upon the authorities there, we were sent home *vid* Norfolk and Portress Monroe.

As far as my observation has gone, our wounded have been treated with kindness and have been made as comfortable as circumstances would allow. Assistant Surgeons DE GRAW and WINSTON, of our regiment, have returned with me, and have been efficient and unwearied in the discharge of their duty. Below I inclose a list of the members of our regiment, wounded and prisoners, in the hands of the enemy at Richmond:

WOUNDED.—Private O. H. Swift, Company A, fractured arm, doing well; private Venables, Company B, fractured arm, doing well; private Clune, Company G, fractured thigh, doing well; private Denny, Company D, flesh wound of arm, well; private Whitehouse, flesh wound of leg, well.

PRISONERS.—Capt. Griffin, Company E; Color-Sergeant Blonk; private Pinto, Company B; private Davidson, Company B; private Greene, Company F; private Simms, Company G; private Beeny, Company E.

Respectfully, FOSTER SWIFT,
Surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?

From the Toronto (C. W.) Globe.

Hitherto there has been little difficulty in dealing with the rebels taken on land. To consent to an exchange of prisoners would be *de facto* to recognize the Confederates as a belligerent power; so that the National Government has preferred to discharge them, upon swearing allegiance to the United States. Those who would not so swear have been sent to jail. What their ultimate disposition will be remains to be settled. They cannot all be hung, that is clear. It is against the rebels captured on the high seas, however, that the wrath of the people is principally directed. The traitors taken on land have risked their lives in battle. The privateers have done nothing more than plunder United States vessels, and surrender when a man-of-war came in sight. *Not to hang them will be a proclamation of immunity to all who like to rob Northern merchants upon the ocean.* They risk comparatively nothing. They do not fight, because they have no vessels capable of engaging a National man-of-war with any chance of success. Yet to hang them will insure—so JEFFERSON DAVIS has declared—the hanging of an equal number of prisoners taken from the National troops. And we believe he will carry out his threat. What, then, is to be done?

If the United States Cabinet is determined not to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent power, it appears to us the course they should adopt during the war is *to hold the prisoners they take until the South is subdued, and then deal with them.* The punishment of the leaders of the rebellion would be all that is necessary, for the hanging of all who have taken up arms against the Government would be as impossible as it would be unjustifiable.

A STEADFAST UNION MAN.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 7.

A span of horses, drawing a somewhat dilapidated looking wagon covered with cotton cloth, made its appearance in the streets yesterday. The singular appearance of the vehicle attracted the attention of the passers and when the driver drew rein and halted on Jefferson-avenue, a crowd quickly gathered around. On inquiry they learned that the name of the owner of the establishment was FRANK NAPIER, *a former resident of Shreveport, La.* On the culmination of the National difficulties, NAPIER, being a strong Union man, perceived that his residence was too far South to permit him to live on peaceable and quiet terms with his neighbors, and, packing up what portion of his goods he could carry, and taking his wife and three daughters, he left for a more congenial clime. He set out the 25th day of April last, and during the journey himself and family have slept every night in the wagon. He has made his way to this State after the long and tedious journey, in hopes of finding a home among our people, where, by tilling the soil, he can earn an honest livelihood and maintain, undisturbed, his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

A NEW-YORKER'S EXPERIENCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 8.

LORENZO D. PATRICK, Esq., arrived in this city on Monday last, from Pike County, Miss., whither he was driven on account of his devotion to the Union.

Mr. PATRICK is a native of New-York State. He removed to Mississippi in 1858, and bought 640 acres of timbered land. A short time after his settlement in his new home, he bought a steam saw-mill, which he worked regularly and profitably for more than three years.

On the evening of July 13, while attending to his business in the mill, he was waited upon by a crowd of armed ruffians who demanded him as a prisoner, and took him a short distance to where a "trial" was instituted. The "jury" returned a verdict that he should leave the Southern Confederacy "inside of twenty-four hours." This he positively refused to do, unless he received in money the value of his property. Finding that he persisted in treating their verdict with contempt, a number of the chivalrous sons of the South waited upon Mr. PATRICK and told him that they would hang him unless he consented to remove. The valiant New-Yorker still held out, and told the waiting committee that he would not leave. The threat to hang him was then ordered to be put into execution. He was taken to the woods *and actually hung by the neck* with a rope from the limb of a tree, ten feet high. Fortunately, the cowardly vagabonds who desired and attempted his suspension did not know how to adjust the noose, and after letting him hang for three minutes, they concluded he was not going to die that way, and cut him down. Though much exhausted, Mr. PATRICK was still sensible.

His would-be assassins again gave him a chance to save his life by leaving the Confederacy. Being full sure by this time that they would put their threat into execution, he accepted their offer, and quickly departed for a more congenial clime, leaving his property, valued at $11,000, in charge of a friend. With a great deal of difficulty—undergoing searches and examinations at every stopping place—he found his way to the North, and now stops at the Galt House, in this city. His first act on arriving here was to volunteer his services in a company of cavalry now being raised here. He is determined to fight the enemies of his country, and will make an excellent soldier, being a stalwart six-footer. He will leave the city with his company in a few days. We recommend all persons who are in favor of peace and compromise to him for his opinion in the premises. He never interfered in politics in his life, and especially never avowed sentiments unfavorable to Slavery while he lived in the South.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, } POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT BUREAU, RICHMOND, Va., July 18, 1861. }

SIR: The legislation of the Government of the United States, so far as it relates to mailable matter and the rates of postage, and the mode of transmitting mail matter, has been substituted by the legislation of the Confederate States, and is thereby repealed.

Newspapers and periodicals, sent to ordinary subscribers for single copies, or for more than one copy, or to news dealers, who send large orders to supply subscribers of their own, or the general trade within the limits of the delivery of Post-offices, other than at the place of publication, are equally mailable matter, and cannot be sent by mail-carriers or express-men without the payment of postage. They cannot be carried, under our laws, as merchandise, to supply subscribers or the regular trade, except through the mails or by express or other chartered companies, on the payment of the regular rates of postage.

The object of our legislation was to declare what should be mailable matter, and to require postage to be paid on such matter, so as to secure a sufficiency of revenue to render the Post-Office Department self-supporting. If the law be so construed as to allow the transmission and delivery of papers by Express Companies or others, to subscribers or dealers at points other than the place of publication, at a cost less than the regular rates of postage, it will at once be seen that the Department would lose much of its revenues; and publishers, availing themselves of such modes of transmission, would secure such an advantage over others sending their papers by mail, as to injure the circulation of the latter, or drive them to the same means of transmission. And the result would be that the Express Companies would become the rivals of the Post-Office Department, and deprive it of a large amount of its legitimate revenues, and to that extent defeat the object had in view by Congress of making the Department self-sustaining. This reasoning does not apply, however, to books of a permanent character, other than periodicals sent in boxes or packages to merchants and dealers.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed,) JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster-General.
To the President of the Southern Express Company.

LEGISLATION OF THE CONFEDERATES.

On the 8th inst. three important bills passed the Confederate Congress, and were approved by President DAVIS.

EXTENDING MILITARY JURISDICTION.

The first provides for the granting of commissions to raise volunteer regiments and battalions, composed of persons who have been residents of the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware. The act authorizes the President to grant commissions to officers above the grade of captains, who may enlist volunteers from the States named, but such officers are not to hold rank or receive pay until such regiments and battalions have been mustered into service.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That, in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America, and to secure the independence of the Confederate States, the President be, and is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding four hundred thousand, who may offer their services, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for a period of not less than twelve months, nor more than three years, after they shall be mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall be organized under the act of the 6th of March, 1861, entitled "An act to provide for the public defence," with the same pay and allowances of said act, and the same time for the service of the militia.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to, or in anywise to alter any act heretofore passed, and authorizing the President to receive troops offered directly to the Confederate States for the war, or for less time.

JUDGE CATRON IN NASHVILLE.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette*, of the 26th ult., contains the following infamous notice of the arrival of Judge CATRON at his home;

"An elderly gentleman named CATRON, for a long time a resident of this city, at present occupying a place in Mr. LINCOLN's Supreme Court, and who lately gained an unenviable notoriety by some extraordinary official decisions, made by him at St. Louis, has returned to his home in this city. We observed him yesterday upon the street, but could discover no material change in his appearance. He did not seem, in walk or look, to feel that, in returning to Tennessee, and especially in coming back to Nashville, thousands of whose brave sons he has designated as traitors, he outrages the tenderest feelings of the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives and children of those gone to fight the battles of their country.

His face was suffused with no blush of shame, nor did he modestly conceal his eyes with the rim of his hat. Steadily, with measured tread, he passed along the sidewalk, seemingly unconscious of the fact that his presence is exceedingly obnoxious to the people whose sovereignty he has ridiculed and insulted, and whose warrior kinsmen he would consign to the fate of traitors—the prison and the gibbet. We had hoped that Judge CATRON, understanding to some extent, the feelings of our citizens in reference to his late conduct, would not return to Nashville without repudiating or materially modifying his sentiments. But sickness in his family now renders his presence here necessary, and on that account we sincerely trust that our citizens will bear with him patiently.

THE LOSS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

The loss of the North Carolina Sixth Regiment in the battle of Bull Run, according to the official return, was as follows: Killed, 15; wounded, 53; missing, 1.

A Raleigh paper says: "Among the killed was Col. DUNCAN MCRAE, of Fayetteville, a lawyer, and one of the most accomplished men in the State. As a Democrat, he took an active and leading part in politics, and under the Pierce Administration was United States Consul at Paris. On his return from there in 1857 or 1858, he again plunged into politics, and as an advocate of the public land distribution policy, a ground he had fought over once before, took the stump for the Governorship against the late Gov. ELLIS, who defeated him by the largest majority ever polled for any Governor of the State.

Col. CHARLES F. FISHER, who was also killed, was possessed of fine intelligence, and, as a business man, was surpassed by none. In the discharge of the duties which devolved upon him as President of the North Carolina Central Railroad—a post which he occupied for many years with honor and credit—his energy was untiring. No man was more respected, and no man's loss will be more deeply felt in North Carolina. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jackson school, and was frequently a member of the State Legislature. He married a daughter of Judge CALDWELL, but has been a widower for many years past, and leaves two children in care of his only sister, Miss CHRISTIANA FISHER. In private life Col. FISHER was a most exemplary man, a devout and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and a gentleman in every sense of the word."

PROMOTED.

Col. ELZEY has been commissioned as a Brigadier-General by President DAVIS. Col. REESE, writing to the Knoxville *Register*, says that immediately after the battle Gen. BEAUREGARD, meeting Col. REESE, said to him, "Sir, you are the Bisshop of the day, and have turned the tide of battle."

A VOTE OF THANKS.

The following resolutions of thanks to Gens. JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD, and the troops under their command at the battle of Manassas, have been adopted unanimously:

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially given, to Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and to Gen. GUSTAVE T. BEAUREGARD, and to the officers and troops under their command, for the great and signal victory obtained by them over the forces of the United States, far exceeding them in number, in the battle of the 21st of July, at Manassas, and for the gallantry, courage, and endurance evinced by them in a protracted and continuous struggle of more than ten hours—a victory, the results of which will be realized in the future successes of the war, and which, in the judgment of Congress, entitles all who contributed to it to the gratitude of their country.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolution be made known in appropriate general orders by the Generals in command, to the officers and troops to whom it is addressed.

MOVEMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 13.

Receiving information last night, a posse of the Eastern District Police visited the house of Mrs. STAGMAIN, No. 81 Eastern-avenue, and seized a beautiful Minié musket, with a cavalry sword, which were removed to the station-house. The musket is somewhat similar to those used by the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and was taken to the house of Mrs. S. a short time subsequent to the attack on that regiment on the 19th of April. It was loaded with a Minié ball cartridge when seized.

Yesterday afternoon, Sergeants COOK and PRYOR, of the Central station, received such information as induced them to overhaul the building on Liberty-street, near Lombard, known as Liberty Hall. The result was the finding of a number of muskets, packed away in the upper room of the building. The guns formerly belonged to the volunteer company known as the Jackson Guards.

An agent of the Government, yesterday afternoon, purchased from Messrs. JOHN HENDERSON & Co. their steamtugs *Hercules*, *Tiger* and *Reliance*, for the sum of $27,000. The tugs will be used for towing United States vessels into such rivers in this State and Virginia as may be desirable. The two first were fitted up during the week succeeding the 19th of April with a platform, so as to mount guns, with a view of using them for harbor and river defence; but, in consequence of the failure of the plans to carry the State out of the Union, they were subsequently laid by.

The six companies of New-York Volunteers, (Scott Guard,) Col. TYLER, who were stationed at the Bellevue Gardens, West Baltimore-street, left the city this morning for the purpose of joining the remainder of the regiment now stationed at Havre de Grace.

Major ANDERSON, the hero of Fort Sumter, accompanied by his lady arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Pennsylvania, and took passage in the 3½ o'clock train for Washington.

GEN. PATTERSON.

From the Delaware Republican.

We have before us a letter from an Adjutant of one of the United States regiments—a nephew of the Editor of this paper, now encamped near Sandy Hook, on the Upper Potomac, in course of which he thus alludes to the censures cast by many uninformed men upon Gen. PATTERSON:

"I suppose you, like very many others, think we ought to have gone on and fought Gen. JOHNSTON. It would not have been safe for us. We should have been cut to pieces, and whipped far worse than the army at Manassas was.

We had no Washington to fall back upon, no intrenched position to go to after defeat, but would have been driven out of Virginia, with scarcely one of us left to tell the tale.

Gen. PATTERSON has been terribly abused, and very wrongly too. If the truth was known, he saved his army and Washington by his prudent and wise course.

What do you think of twenty thousand men marching against forty thousand, behind intrenchments, and engaging them, which would have been really the case, as far as we were concerned?

Why, ten thousand men behind intrenchments can whip double that number outside. Gen. JOHNSTON had a very nice trap for us, and if Gen. PATTERSON had not moved with so much caution, he would have cut him to pieces, and then taken up his line of march to Washington, getting in the rear, and, while BEAUREGARD engaged McDOWELL, he would have made his way to and entered the Capital. This was his intention, and he could have carried it into effect."

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of July 31, records some curious proceedings at the presentation of a flag to the French Legion. Mme. GUERLE, the donor of the standard, said, among other things:

"I know not, but my heart overflows with pride and joy when I think that to France again this glorious confederation may perhaps be, in a great measure, indebted for the rank she is called upon to occupy among the nations of this world. The revolution which is now taking place brings this country in closer connection with France. The frozen race of the Northern hypocrites separates from the children of the sun. The struggle has commenced—the struggle of the spirit against matter. Go, then, gentlemen. Rush on to the help of our friends and brothers. Rival in courage and energy this regiment whom you have chosen as your godfather. May God guide and protect that beautiful regiment and their noble Colonel!"

Major ROCHEREAU responded:

"Yea, madame, you said it, and it is our most ardent desire; our France will recognize the Confederation of the South, and will make the whole world recognize it.

We have courage! We have energy and will! We have before us the example of our glorious army who sealed with their blood the emancipation of the late United States, of Greece, of Turkey, of Italy—side by side with us we have the gallant army of this Confederation, and especially the noble regiment whom we have chosen for our godfather. We will do our duty! God and our Emperor will do the rest! Louisianians and Frenchmen, salute the flag of Louisiana! Long live Louisiana! Long live France! Long live BEAUREGARD and DAVIS! Long live our Emperor! May God bless him and this Confederation!"

JEFF. DAVIS ON REBELLION.

From the Washington Intelligencer.

While Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS was Secretary of War under President PIERCE it will be remembered that the Territory of Kansas was the theatre of grave political controversies, finally degenerating into civil feud. The contest arose among the adherents of two Legislatures respectively assuming to represent the people of that Territory. The body sitting at Lecompton was recognized by the Administration of Mr. PIERCE as the only legitimate depositaries of the legislative powers capable of being exercised under the organic act constituting the Territory. The body sitting at Topeka was regarded as revolutionary, and, as such, deserving to be dispersed by the National authority. Under these circumstances it was that on the 3d of September, 1856, Mr. Secretary DAVIS wrote as follows to Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH:

"The position of the insurgents is that of open rebellion against the laws and constitutional authorities, with such manifestations of a purpose to spread devastation over the land as no longer justifies further hesitation or indulgence. Patriotism and humanity alike require *that rebellion should be promptly crushed.*"

On the same day he made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for two regiments to be mustered into the service, and to be at the call of Gen. SMITH.

Then it was right to put down "rebellion" by arms, and to march militia from other States to aid in enforcing the laws.

THE CROPS IN LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA.

From the Texas Gazette.

E. TULLIS, Esq., who last year shipped one of the first bales of cotton, had picked on his plantation, on Tuesday, the 30th of July, over five thousand pounds of clean cotton. In about another week, picking throughout the parish will be general. The corn-crop is now secured, and very abundant it is; and the cotton-crop, with hardly an exception, gives general satisfaction. We have not heard of a single planter, however, who will ship his cotton before the entire removal of the blockade.

From the Montgomery Mail.

As stated elsewhere, we have recently passed through portions of the counties of Coosa, Talladega, Shelby and Autauga. We found the maturing crops in a most encouraging state of forwardness. We were repeatedly informed that such an abundance of grain had been and would be harvested as was never before known in each of the counties named. We observed on many farms broad acres of potatoes and peas in cultivation, and the cotton-fields looked luxuriant; but of the latter we learned that the usual breadth of land had not been planted.

The question may naturally arise, what is to become of the surplus quantity of grain produced in the Black Republican States which usually has found a market in the South? And the next question is, who cares what becomes of it?

REPORTED DESIGNS OF THE REBELS.

From the Nashville Gazette.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Gen. JOHNSTON will advance, perhaps, from Leesburgh upon Harper's Ferry, cross the ferry by fording to the Maryland side, drive BANKS and his mutinous columns either to Jones' locker or to the mountains, dash down upon the left bank of the Potomac, toward Georgetown or Washington, and there intercept such fugitive regiments as may escape from BEAUREGARD, who, by the time JOHNSTON reaches the rear of Arlington, will have made quick work of Fort Corcoran and fort Ellsworth. . . . While these movements are being executed in the vicinity of Washington, Gen. MAGRUDER will have two heavy columns, of 12,000 men each, in the rear of Fortress Monroe, and a decisive blow for the reduction of that receptacle of drunkenness, violence, rapine and plunder, will be attempted—it is to be hoped, with success. . . . Nor will our gallant Army in the Northwest be idle while these important movements are transpiring on the Potomac and the bay. Gen. LEE, from his Headquarters at Staunton, will direct the united operations of our two Generals there; and when the reinforcements which are daily pouring in upon that quarter have all arrived, there will be such a scampering of the Dutch and Ohio dogs across the northwestern frontier as will make CAMERON and his fellow-traitors tremble in their shoes.

THE NO-PARTY MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

The following call, signed by a large number of the prominent citizens of Ohio, irrespective of Party, appears in the Columbus *State Journal*:

"The undersigned, deeply sensible of the dangers now hanging over our National Government, and impressed with the conviction that they only can be averted by the united action of the whole people, in which patriotism shall take the place of party spirit, respectfully and earnestly call upon all loyal citizens of Ohio, who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government, and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government, to meet and appoint delegates to a Union Convention, to be held at the City of Columbus, on Thursday, the 5th of September next, for the nomination of candidates for the different State offices which are to be filled at the general election in October, to wit: the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Comptroller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and one member of the Board of Public Works.

To save further trouble in arranging the details of this important movement, we suggest that the Convention consist of one delegate for each thousand of the aggregate vote cast in each County for Supreme Judge at the last election, with one additional delegate for each surplus half of the ratio, varying this apportionment, however, so as to secure not less than two delegates from every County, and an even number from all.

We further suggest that the delegates be chosen by County Conventions to be held on Saturday, the 31st of August.

Fellow-citizens of Ohio—Shall the Government be preserved? is now the all-absorbing question, and the only one worthy of the consideration of the American people. We feel that no lengthened appeal is necessary to animate you to the discharge of your duty in relation to it. We feel assured that a respect for the memory of your fathers who secured for you the blessings of free institutions—a sense of the obligations resting upon you as the heretofore peaceful possessors of those blessings, and a proper regard for those to whom you hope to transmit them, will be sufficient to impel you to declare with no doubtful voice, your unchangeable determination that the Government shall not be broken up.

Compared with the interests involved with the great question, all other interests are of but little importance. If the Government which establishes and maintains social order is forever to exist at the mercy of caprice or disappointed ambition, there is but little of all that we now enjoy that will not, in the loss of its stability, lose its value. Shall it be said that we have neglected or put in peril the proper settlement of this question by our party differences? These are now of but little moment. They are mere shadows to allure us from the pursuit of the substance. Without value—nay, disgraceful—alike to victor and vanquished, will be those triumphs of party which are celebrated over the ruins of a dismembered Government.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* says that, on Saturday night, the 3d inst., one of the harbor police boats was chased by five ship's launches of the enemy, who, it is thought, came from the dry-dock, now anchored midway between Santa Rosa Island and the Navy-yard. The steamer *Niagara* or *Wabash*, which arrived at the anchorage a day or two previous, sailed Monday evening to the southwest, probably for the Mississippi station.

ANOTHER DESERTER.

The Pensacola *Observer* of the 29th ult says:

"One of BILLY WILSON's live Yankee Zou-Zous, a deserter from Pickens, is at the Navy-yard, and is the object of great attraction and quite a curiosity. He came over on a raft, which he avows he built himself while standing duty, for no other purpose than that of desertion. We have not seen him as yet, but those who have conversed with him say he represents that a great many others of his regiment are anxious to desert—anything to leave the island, where so much sickness prevails, and where the sick soon die for want of attention. He says they get no pay, and, what's still worse, not half enough to eat.

We should not regard deserters from BILLY WILSON's Zou-Zous a very desirable acquisition to Pensacola society. They are not to be trusted. We doubt if there is one honest man among them, from the Colonel down.

It is said that not a single one of WILSON's Zouaves have now the clothes they came to Fort Pickens in, having stolen each other's all around, and that old HARVEY BROWN has but one suit of clothes left, (the one he wears,) and has to sleep under a body guard to save them, and further, that WILSON had to put his commission in the powder magazine to keep them from stealing it."

A SINGULAR CHARGE.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, Aug. 14.

The rebels and destroyers of the Union are at work in the Middle States. During the last fortnight agents of the Southern Confederacy have been visiting various sections of New-Jersey, inaugurating movements for systematic peace meetings throughout the State. Individuals have been guaranteed against all expense, and these treason movements have been organized with diabolical shrewdness through dupes or willing tools in the late Breckinridge Party, who, to gratify their hate, would help to crumble our free institutions for the sake of establishing a Southern monarchy.

The leading Breckinridge Democratic newspapers of New-Jersey have commenced a systematic warfare against all the measures of the Government to sustain the Union. *We have been informed, on what we consider good authority, that* $5,000 *was received in Newark recently, from the Montgomery Secret Service Fund, to be applied in supporting Secession papers in our State, and to be expended in getting up Peace Meetings.*

This accounts for the treasonable sentiments of those hypocritical papers which are giving aid and comfort to the enemy at the North, and by advocating peace and compromise with armed rebels, endeavoring to dishearten the people and to embarrass the Government.

BALTIMORE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 14.

The steamers *George Peabody*, Capt. PRITCHARD, and the *Adelaide*, Capt. EDGAR, of the Bay line, have been chartered by the United States Government for the purpose of assisting in the blockade of the Southern ports, and they will leave this port for sea as soon as they can be got ready for the expedition. The *Adelaide* is a staunch side-wheel steamer, capable of making sixteen miles per hour, and a first-rate sea boat. The *Peabody* is about one thousand tons burden, and is in excellent order. Both steamers are being fitted with masts, so that in case their machinery should become deranged whilst at sea, sails can be hoisted and the boats managed, independent of their steam power. Each steamer is

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1861.

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To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An important seizure has already been made under the proclamation of the President, which we published yesterday morning. Goods to the value of about $5,000, purchased by parties in Baltimore for Richmond dealers, were yesterday intercepted at Annapolis Junction and taken possession of, together with the teams and wagons by which they were being conveyed, and a number of letters to officers in the rebel army. It is understood that the man having charge of the goods has also furnished much valuable information in reference to the manner in which communication has been kept up between Baltimore and the rebel States. Thus one prolific source of supply for the rebels is undoubtedly at last cut off.

Gen. SCOTT yesterday issued a general order uniting the Military Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia, including Maryland as far as Bladensburgh, into one Department, to be called the Department of the Potomac, and to be under the control of Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is ordered to proceed to organize the troops in the Department in divisions and independent brigades. This order will soon, undoubtedly, be followed by another, establishing stated periods for division and brigade drills, and our troops will thus become accustomed to moving in large bodies, while their officers will obtain a more perfect knowledge of what may be expected of them on the field of battle.

Our dispatches state that the rebel forces which have, since the battle of Bull Run, occupied more advanced positions, have now been withdrawn to Fairfax Court-house, although their pickets still remain as before. What this movement portends we shall probably find out in good time.

Fifty-eight thousand dollars belonging to the Bank at St. Genevieve were on Friday last seized by order of Gen. FREMONT, by a detachment of National troops from Cape Girardeau, and conveyed to St. Louis. The money was intended to be used for the benefit of the secession cause, and Gen. FREMONT thought he could dispose of it to better advantage, in a much better cause.

Flags of truce almost daily pass between the lines outside of Fortress Monroe. One on Thursday last accompanied Mr. WHEELER, former Minister to Nicaragua, to the rebel pickets beyond Newmarket Bridge, and one came into our lines on Friday, accompanying a corporal of a Connecticut regiment, taken prisoner at Bull Run, and released by the rebels on account of kindness to a rebel officer on the battle-field. This corporal entertains the opinion, from the observations he was enabled to make, that the rebels intend to make a demonstration of some kind against Fortress Monroe. Such a movement, he states, is popular in the rebel camps, and suitable material is being collected at Norfolk in large quantities. There is little danger, however, of any attack being made upon the fortress itself, though the outlying forces may soon have something to do. The New-York Regiments were on Thursday paid off by Gen. BUTLER, himself, in the absence of a paymaster.

There is a probability of another skirmish in Western Virginia, soon, if not something more serious. A force of eleven hundred rebels is reported to have assembled at Romney, with the intention of attacking a small National force stationed at New Creek Bridge for its protection. The knowledge of the presence of the rebels, however, has induced the reinforcement of our troops, which lessens the chance of an attack. Three secession bridge-burners were captured by our scouts at New Creek a few nights ago.

Dispatches from Richmond to the Tennessee papers are very busy in reporting the details of a battle which has recently taken place, but they seem to be very undecided as to the locality where it occurred. Our dispatch, published by us yesterday morning, located it at Leesburgh, changes it to Lovettsville. The statements that a but another, which we publish this morning, National force crossed the Potomac, and being unable to return on account of a freshet, it was defeated and captured. We are anxious to know where they will locate the affair next.

It is certainly time that some measures were taken, if possible, to put an end to the depredations of the Southern pirates upon Northern commerce. The capture of a Philadelphia bark—the *Rowena*—is announced by the Charleston *Courier* to have taken place, and her crew are now in Charleston. Another capture is also reported to have been made by the *Jeff. Davis*, the prize being taken into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

Fair warning has been given by the Captain of the ship *Alliance*, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now sailing under the British flag, that he intends to run the blockade at Charleston. She sailed on Monday last from St. John, N. B., ostensibly for Havana, but his real destination was well known. She took a very valuable cargo, which will prove a rich prize for our cruisers, if they are smart enough to intercept her. It may be well to call the attention of Government officers to the fact that a Mr. LAFITTE, of Charleston—probably concerned in the venture of the *Alliance*—arrived at Portland on Friday from St. John. Under the recent Proclamation of the President there can be no hesitation in arresting him, wherever found.

The obsequies of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, late Colonel of the First Regiment Fire Zouaves, took place yesterday morning, at Christ Church, and were witnessed by many citizens. The remains were removed to New-Haven for burial.

The United States frigate *Congress* was spoken on Friday, fifty miles east of Fire Island, from St. Thomas, W. I., bound to Boston.

The United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, left on Saturday for Havre, *vid* Southampton, carrying 112 passengers and $700 in specie. Among the passengers are, Rev. Dr. HAIRD, of this City, and Rev. Dr. SQUIRES, of Geneva.

The sales of Flour and Grain yesterday were restricted, the limited receipts and high prices claimed having discouraged buyers. Sugars and Coffee were more active. Cotton, Rice, Molasses, Wild Metals, Hay, Hops, Hides, Seeds and Spices were in moderate request. Provisions were quiet and rather favored buyers. Rosin and Turpentine were quite brisk, and the latter was much dearer. The movements in other branches of trade were light. There were 492 vessels of all classes in port.

Rebel Advance upon St. Louis.

A dispatch, purporting to have been received on the 14th inst. by Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, from Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, states that Gen. HARDEE, of the rebel army, had attacked Gen. GRANT, at Ironton, (Pilot Knob,) and that a bridge on the Iron Mountain Railroad was in the hands of the Confederates.

The boldness with which MCCULLOCH, HARDEE and PILLOW are pushing forward their troops into Missouri is full proof of their belief in an early and powerful insurrectionary movement in that State. Besides the organization of all the rebel militia in Missouri into a division of the Confederate army, which shall employ a large portion of the Union army to watch or repress it, the rebel leaders have two other objects of vast importance to accomplish. They wish to make Missouri the seat of war in the Mississippi Valley, just as Virginia is, east of the mountains. The armies that Gen. SCOTT has been preparing to march down to Memphis and to New-Orleans, in the Fall, the rebel leaders desire to retain in the North, fighting in Missouri, in Kentucky, or in Southern Illinois: so that no sound of their guns shall ever reach the plantations of Mississippi or Louisiana.

But, besides the advantage of making Missouri and not their own States the battle-ground, the rebels fully appreciate the immense value of Missouri to them, if they shall be able to seize and hold the State. Missouri furnishes in unlimited quantities the iron, lead, hemp, corn, bacon and all other supplies that the rebel armies want. It is, moreover, the key State to all the Western Territories, and if held by the rebels would enable them almost entirely to break up our communications with New-Mexico, Pike's Peak, Utah and California. The rebels fully appreciate the immense importance of the conquest of Missouri; and if reckless enterprise on the part of Confederate troops, aided by wide-spread, deep-seated and malignant treason on the part of citizens of Missouri can wrest the State from the Unionists, it will be done.

The statement is made by a well-informed person, writing from St. Louis, on authority that he deems almost unquestionable, that fully 100,000 men in that State have engaged themselves in an oath never to give over until every vestige of National power is expelled from Missouri. This number is two-thirds of the militia of the State; and as we know that the Union sentiment has so far preponderated as to prevent the formal secession of Missouri, and also to allow of the expulsion of the regularly-elected Governor of the State, we do not consider it possible that anything like so formidable a combination exists against the National Government as the rebels claim.

But there is enough in the statement to demand the most earnest and energetic attention of the Government, and the most liberal support of Gen. FREMONT in the means of defence that he shall wish to organize. We have too few Generals like the brave LYON, to hazard any more of their valuable lives in leading forlorn hopes against an overwhelming enemy. It should never be done again. It is painful to read of the anxious councils of war that were held in Springfield, just preceding the late bloody battle.

The verdict of the military leaders was, with a single exception, unanimous in favor of a retreat from Springfield without a battle. They all felt that the odds were so great against them that the fight would be hopeless. Gen. SWEENEY alone pleaded against the retreat; and he put his plea solely on the ground of pity for the Unionists of Springfield and the adjacent country, who would be given up to the ravages of the ruthless and needy band of MCCULLOCH and PRICE. Gen. LYON deplored what he felt was the necessity of a retreat, as if it were a stigma upon his reputation. "But what can I do?" he said, "I have asked for reinforcements and supplies in vain. They have not come, and now the enemy have the advantage over us." The appeal of Gen. SWEENEY in behalf of the loyal men of the Southwest, whose families were about to be driven out and whose homes plundered by the rebels because of their fidelity to the Government, decided the generous leaders of the little army at Springfield. They cast aside all thoughts of retreat and prepared to attack the enemy that outnumbered them four to one.

It may be that the terrible shock of the battle that ensued has put a stop to MCCULLOCH's advance upon St. Louis, but it has not done what it was mainly designed to do—it has not saved the Union men of Springfield and the Southwest from being foraged upon, robbed and ruined by the secession army. It is a well-known fact that the animating spirit of the rebel Ex-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and deposed Legislature of Missouri is revenge—that they declare, and their followers declare, that when they shall recover the State, every German in the State, every Republican, and every Unionist who has taken up arms against them, shall be driven from the State at the bayonet's point. There is no doubt that if the rebels could now seize St. Louis, with force sufficient to work out their ends, a massacre of its Union and Republican population would occur, the most frightful the world has seen.

It is time, then, that the Government was learning that leniency to rebels, especially in Missouri, is horrible cruelty to loyal citizens. What spares a traitor's life, spills the blood of the best patriots. An army, therefore, such as McCLELLAN commands in Virginia, should be put under Gen. FREMONT in Missouri, that he may sweep treason into the Gulf, leaving not a vestige in his path. If this comprehensive plan be not adopted, we shall have no soldier soon who can be spared south of Missouri.

JUSTIFIABLY INDIGNANT.—The reports from Richmond have stated that some of the Union men held as prisoners there, have been seeking the favor of their captors, by protesting that they enlisted into the National Army, not for the invasion of Virginia, but solely for the defence of Washington. The Richmond *Dispatch* is excessively indignant that these statements should obtain credence. It says:

"Nothing can be more disgusting than the pretences of the Northern prisoners that they had no design of invading Virginia, but only volunteered for the defence of Washington. It is the most absurd credulity to believe such stories, and the rascals who tell them are all the while laughing in their sleeves at what they consider the stilliness of their dupes, not comprehending that the cause of their credulity is that *men who are themselves honorable and truthful find it difficult to realize that anybody can be false and deceitful.*"

It must be inexpressibly shocking to the sensibilities of the countrymen and disciples of FLOYD to find anybody capable of deceit. Their own notions of political honor are so elevated and unimpeachable,—they are, and always have been, such utter strangers to everything like deception, that we might expect them to go into a spasm of horror at the bare possibility of so much turpitude. What was the whole proceeding in Virginia,—the action of her State Convention, but an infamous and gigantic lie from beginning to end? The political leaders of that State have not taken a solitary step in this secession movement that has not been marked with fraud,—not only upon the country at large, but upon the people of the State themselves.

Position of the Rebel Forces.

The next sixty days must effect a very great change in the military plans and movements of the rebels, even if we confine ourselves strictly to the work of organization and preparation, and act, as we are doing, with the exception, perhaps, of our forces in Western Virginia, only on the defensive. It is now easy to see the manner in which the rebels have, from the onset, been led on from one step to another, and the necessities that forced them to make the border States the seat of the war. Secession would never have been ventured upon, but for the belief that the North would be incapable of any aggressive movement, from internal divisions, and that, in case of war, it could be easily overrun by the South. This idea was entertained by many of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic Party, who constantly proclaimed that they would never tolerate any *coercive* movement, no matter the lengths to which the South might go. Mr. CUSHING publicly proclaimed, both in letters and speeches, that if there was to be any war, it was to be between the factions of the North. Mr. DAVIS, immediately upon his election to the Presidency of the Confederates, echoed the same statement. Secession was to incur no penalty, and be followed by no danger; when danger threatened, the battle was instantly transferred to the strongest ground of the rebels—the border States. If these could be held, all would be well. To lose them would be a fatal blow. Consequently, the South has poured its whole strength into Virginia and Missouri. The moment a soldier could be made ready for marching orders, he was instantly dispatched North. In these States, the rebels have put forth their whole power. Notwithstanding almost incredible exertions, they have been driven very nearly out of one State, and out of one-half of the other. In Eastern Virginia, with all their immense force they seem incapable of anything but resistance; so that although they have recently achieved a victory, they have not attempted to follow it up by any attack upon our lines.

But if the rebels are only capable of holding, with the whole force they can bring into the field, their positions in Virginia, what will be their condition as soon as the cool weather allows us to attack from the sea their principal Southern seaports; these are now unprotected by any sufficient works and almost entirely bare of soldiers. Suppose by the middle of October a force of 80,000 men should sail South, to operate against Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New-Orleans. All would be equally open to attack, and, as an ordinary precaution, each should be defended by a force very nearly equal to that by which it is liable to be assailed. But all these important points must remain without adequate garrisons, and are liable to fall an easy prey, unless their defenders are drawn from Virginia or Missouri. At the present moment, neither South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, or Louisiana possess either men or munitions of war at all adequate for the defence of their commercial capitals. The holding of Virginia two months longer necessitates the surrender of what the rebels may consider still more important ground. With the cities named in our hands, the forces in that State would be very soon starved out, and would have to surrender at discretion. The rebels are incapable of defending, at the same moment, both extremes of their widely-extended territory. They have no strength whatever upon the sea; consequently, every important position exposed to attack must be constantly guarded by a strong force.

This the rebels understand as well as ourselves. We cannot imagine a dilemma more unpleasant than the one in which they find themselves. It is only recently that they have begun to understand or appreciate the power of the North from the unanimity of its people, and the readiness with which ample means have been contributed for the prosecution of the war. By the 15th of October, our numerous fleet of gun-boats, which we are now constructing, will be in readiness for active operations. A month later, some one, if not all the leading Southern cities, will be attacked. It is this conviction will soon compel the Virginia Army to prepare for a rapid retrograde movement, or see us probably compel a forward movement in some direction, in the hope of achieving a great success which shall cripple and paralyze our Government, such as the capture of Washington, or exciting Maryland to insurrection. We expected such a movement immediately after the Bull Run affair. That it was not followed by one, either against Gen. PATTERSON or Washington, weakened and demoralized as we were by defeat, and the return of the three months regiments, is full proof of great weakness on their part, or that their Army suffered much more severely than our own. There are still indications that such a movement is to be made, although with our present state of preparation it could hardly hope for success. The time for it has passed. The rebels must be attacked at the great seats of their commerce and trade, from which they draw their means for carrying on the war. For this reason not a moment should be lost in organizing a force for attacking them the moment the season will allow at their most vulnerable points. The sailing of a force of 30,000 men would strike more terror than 100,000 men in the field in Virginia. It would completely unman them, and dissolve their forces in that State, so far as it was composed of soldiers from others. Our fleet—which is really our strong arm, because it cannot be resisted, and enables us to select the point of attack, should be immediately brought in efficient service. We shall then, for the first time in the war, present a positive and striking evidence of the superiority of our military strength.

A Long-Suffering Race.

Southern office-hunters and seekers are not likely to receive justice from the present generation: history alone will do honor to their forbearance and long-suffering patience. The moment it became apparent that they were likely to be crowded from their stools in the Departments at Washington, they seceded and tried to get up a Government of their own, withdrawing to regions where they supposed the Yankees would cease from troubling; but the result does not speak well for the shrewdness of the rebels. Had they tarried at Montgomery they might have been safe. But in an evil hour they tempted their fate by removing to Richmond, and the result is before us in a letter from the Confederate Capital to the Charleston *Courier*, of as late a date as August 4. "The heads of departments," we are told, "dispense their patronage in a reckless and partial manner." They act "with an utter contempt of public opinion; not as the servants of the people, and trustees of their interests, but as their masters, and the proprietors of the governmental estate." "The offices," it is stated, "were already too full of the old Washington office-beggars and sycophants," (shades of Cobb and Floyd defend us!) "and *many of them Yankees.*" Then we learn that "even within the last week or so, large numbers of eleventh-hour patriots have become refugees (for the sake of the spoils,) from the Abolition Capital, and have taken up their quarters in Richmond. Many have been appointed immediately upon their arrival and few have to wait long." Thus it would appear that the act outlawing those who still clung to their old haunts in Washington has brought an unexpected and undesired avalanche upon Richmond.

But hear the mournful tone in which this long-suffering patriot bewails his sad fate, or rather that of his country, for it cannot be supposed that such devotion springs from interested motives. He writes plaintively:

"The Secretaries are to blame for not giving their attention to the matter, and in not acting with discrimination. The gift of an office with us now is the right of a life estate, *worth from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars.* But, besides this, the mixing of such a large amount of the old corrupt leaven of Washington office-beggars and office-holders is calculated to have a disastrous influence in our *new and purer order of things.* Will the Secretaries comprehend these facts, and give themselves some trouble to make the material of our Government what it ought to be?"

To be sure, "a life estate" worth from fifty thousand to two hundred thousand dollars," is a tempting morsel; and it is not very strange that Yankees should be investigating the propriety of making an investment wherever there is such a chance offered. But a single method suggests itself by which Richmond may be freed from these mercenary wretches. Let it be clearly and unequivocally stated that this "life estate" is entirely composed of Confederate bonds, and the hegira of Yankees from Richmond will be instant and complete.

Overland Soldiers.

A dispatch from Washington to the *Tribune*, yesterday, states that an order has gone forward to Gen. SUMNER, military commandant in California, to raise 5,000 or 10,000 troops in that State, and march them into Arkansas and Texas. Unless past experience is utterly lost on our Government, we presume this statement is not true. Two or three years since it became necessary to send an Army, not larger than the one that Gen. SUMNER is asked to raise, into Utah. This is about half across the country which Gen. SUMNER is required to traverse entirely.

The nation has not forgotten Gen. JOHNSTON's march into Utah. It has not forgotten the gigantic contracts of RUSSELL, WADDELL & MAJORS, and the millions of dollars of fraudulent acceptances by JOHN B. FLOYD that grew up out of it. It has not forgotten that, in spite of the enormous expense of the outfit, and the herculean efforts of the Government to feed the troops in their march, they were cut off by hostile Indians, by Mormons, and the snows, from their supplies, and had to obtain at great expense, with much difficulty and extreme suffering, a scanty subsistence from New-Mexico, to save the men from starvation.

The march of 5,000 or 10,000 men across the mountains for war purposes, would be the height of absurdity. Each man would cost, before he reached Arkansas, as much as would put twenty Western men in the field. The suggestion is born of contract, spoils and commissary plunder. A day or two since we published a letter from Gov. YATES, of Illinois, declaring that he could put 100,000 men from that State into the field, and march from Cairo to the Balize, and that the United States Government had rejected more volunteers from that State than it had accepted. While such feeling prevails in the West, just where the men are wanted, it is not at all likely that this stupendous expedition of an army two thousand miles over a barren country, to fight battles in the Mississippi Valley, will be thought of.

CAPT. CARY GRATZ.—In comparing the list of killed in the battle near Springfield, Mo., with the names of the officers in the regiments engaged, as heretofore published in this City, some difficulty has been felt in accounting for the name of Capt. GRATZ, reported as killed, and belonging to the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers. It was supposed to be a misprint for Capt. GANTT, who commanded a company in the regiment, whereas the name of Capt. GRATZ did not appear in the regimental list.

Later reports repeat the name of Capt. CARY GRATZ as among the killed, so that there can be no mistake. It is supposed that he was elected to fill some vacancy that had occurred in the command of one of the companies.

Capt. CARY GRATZ, who has been for about five years a citizen of St. Louis, is youngest son of BEN. GRATZ, of Lexington, Ky., one of the oldest and most honored citizens of that State, and intimately connected for a quarter of a century with the banking institutions of Kentucky. The family is a branch of the Philadelphia family of the same name. Capt. CARY GRATZ was first cousin of HON. F. P. BLAIR, and from the first outbreak of the war has been in the public service; and in his last battle, he died with great gallantry. His father has hundreds of friends in this City and in Philadelphia, who will be pained by his untimely fortune.

Correspondence with the Rebels.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Has the last proclamation of the President any bearing upon the transmission of letters by express between the loyal and rebellious States? This privilege of intercommunication is most traitorously abused by the secession sympathizers at the North in giving information of great value to their rascally *confrères.* While JEFF. DAVIS and the whole clique of Southern conspirators are fully aware of our movements, they have the good sense to "cover their own tracks."

They are quite willing to profit by our imprudence, but do not stultify themselves in a similar manner.

Respectfully, A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

The proclamation in question forbids all intercourse of every kind with the people of the States in rebellion. Of course, therefore, it prohibits all correspondence; and the various express agencies through which such correspondence has been of late carried on must abandon it, or subject themselves to punishment.

The Fire Zouaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of last Sunday, and likewise on Tuesday, you made some tremendous mistakes, vilifying the Fire Zouaves in the most disgraceful manner. I refer particularly to Tuesday's edition. If you will contradict both articles, and give the *truth* as *you* know it, we will be satisfied, and the people will understand it. Do this, therefore, manfully, and you will confer a lasting favor on a much abused and ill-understood body of men, who, when the test comes, will always be found ready and willing to fight and die under their country's flag. ED. LOGAN,

Comp. A, First Reg't. Fire Zouaves.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1861.

We should be very happy to oblige Mr. LOGAN by complying with his request,—but as we have no power to alter the official reports, on which alone we have based our remarks on the Fire Zouaves, we are compelled to let them stand. We publish his note, however, omitting merely some superfluous epithets.—[ED.

ZEAL WITHOUT DISCRETION.—The London *Daily News* has distinguished itself from the mass of English newspapers no less by the knowledge of American affairs which it has shown in the present crisis than by its sympathy with the cause of constitutional liberty and freedom. But it has a correspondent who signs himself "Americus," who harms the cause he advocates by exhibiting in their most objectionable forms the overweening self-confidence and the disposition to bluster which the leading British journals most unjustly attribute, as a characteristic trait, to Americans in general, and to American journalists in particular. This will be seen by the following extract from a late letter:

"From these statements it is evident enough that the Confederate States, so far from being able to sustain their position against the National Government, *have not ability to maintain even their local supremacy,* and those British statesmen who are looking forward to an early opportunity for recognizing the independence of the seceders, might as well pause in their policy until they ascertain that they are even tolerably unanimous among themselves. As sure as there is a sun in the heavens the rebellion will be put down. *In sixty days Virginia will be all right again.* North Carolina and Georgia really take no active part with he Confederates. Arkansas is again in a shiver of uncertainty, and before the year is out British ships will be loading in the Southern ports and taking their clearances from United States Custom Houses. Your Government, therefore, will do well to avoid any premature action, *and had better 'proceed no further with this business.' If they do, there will be a sorry sight."*

One single false step on the part of your Administration will produce the entire loss of your trade. While I am now writing, patriotic Home Leagues are organising for the purpose of discouraging the wear, purchase and use of all British manufactures in the Northern and Western States. *Not a dollar's worth of your fabrics will be consumed among us, if you recognise the Southern Confederacy.* This is no threat or thought of mine. It is a simple and stubborn fact, and is the first movement contemplated as retaliatory for any hasty recognition."

If this were a fair sample of the style or the feeling of the representative men of this country, the judgment passed upon us by the London papers would be fully justified.

A MUSS LIKELY TO PROVE OF MOMENT.—There used to be a class of Historians who were fond of tracing the mightiest results to the most trivial causes—finding the origin of a war in a fit of kingly indigestion, and the like. The method latterly has fallen into disrepute; but a recent *fracas* between Monsignor DE MERODE, the Pope's War Minister, and Gen. DE GUYON, commander of the French garrison at Rome, looks very much like an illustration of the old doctrine, for it promises a solution of that knotty Roman question which has baffled all the skill of diplomacy. The story, as told by the French papers, is a piece of genuine Hudibrastic mock-heroic. The main features of the squabble seem to have been as follows: A French and a Papal soldier, having had a misunderstanding about some woman, settled their differences in a combat, in which the former was wounded. According to existing arrangements, the offender ought to have been handed over to a French Court-martial, and he was accordingly claimed by GUYON. M. DE MERODE, however, would not hear of his being given up. The General then appealed to Cardinal ANTONELLI and the Holy Father himself, who imposed their united injunctions on DE MERODE to comply with the demand. The impracticable War Secretary continued, however, to

"oppose his curship
'Gainst arms, authority and worship."

To Gen. GUYON he ran "with a furious air and menacing gestures," uttering the most insulting language against the Emperor NAPOLEON III. This the General resented by telling him that as he could not, on account of his full canonicals, give him a blow or two (*deux soufflets*) physically, he begged him to consider himself as having received the said blows *morally*, and he added that if M. DE MERODE would take off his cassock, *he* would take off his uniform, when they might give each other rendezvous to mutual satisfaction. Monsignor, it is added, retired within his ecclesiastical dignity, and Gen. GUYON repeated that he wished to be understood as maintaining the moral and metaphysical flagellation he had administered to him.

Now, contemptible though this brawl may seem, it is being made a great deal of, officially and semi-officially, by the French Press. If the eldest son of the Church is in present need of an excuse to break with the Holy See, he may find it in this insult put upon him. The ingratitude of the Papacy may be commented upon, more in sorrow than in anger, and the injurious sentiments of the War Minister attributed to the Government at large. Nobody doubts that NAPOLEON will find he can safely set the efforts of his own clergy at defiance and stand clear of the religious influences upon which he must depend for support. Meanwhile petitions are pouring in from the Italians against the continued occupation of Rome by the French. If their presence was at one time an advantage to Italy, that time has passed away. It is now an unmixed evil. Rome is at this moment the busy centre of dynastic intrigues, reactionary conspiracies and aggressive efforts against the new kingdom, the most treasonable schemes of wholesale plunder and assassination being not only formed there, but openly carried into effect under the protection of French bayonets.

MAKING HASTE VERY SLOWLY.—We find the following dispatch to the Governor of Wisconsin, in our Western exchanges:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

GOV. RANDALL: Send all the organized and available force to Gen. FREMONT without delay. Give him a full supply of field artillery and small arms.

The utmost promptitude is desired. Advise the Department of your action.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This sounds vigorous and energetic. It indicates a determination on the part of the Secretary of War to do everything in the power of the Government to prevent our Western troops from being overborne by superior numbers. But why wait till the last moment, before strengthening our menaced columns? This extraordinary and inexplicable delay on the part of the War Department, was the cause of Gen. LYON's defeat and death. A correspondent of a Western journal, speaking of his last engagement, says:

"On Wednesday he said to me: 'Well, I begin to believe our term of soldiering is about completed. *I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies, but alas, they do not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us.*' He then called a council of war, at which there was nearly an unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. SWEENY plead eloquently against such a course—declared *it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State,* and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the General and his officers which would follow such a step. This counsel decided the course to be pursued, and Thursday, when the Brigade Quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. LYON replied, '*Not before we are whipped.*' This was the proper course to pursue. If he retreated without a battle he would certainly have been pursued by a boastful and unpunished enemy, and very likely have his retreat entirely cut off. After being wounded he exclaimed to Major SCHOFIELD, 'The day is lost,' but the Major said, 'No, General, let us try once more.' So they tried, and the General fell."

Why did the Secretary of War thus compel one of the bravest and noblest of our Generals to fight a battle in which defeat was certain, to save the Union cause from absolute disgrace? Why were not his appeals for reinforcements heeded sooner?

The same dangers are encountered by Gen. ROSECRANS in Western Virginia. He has been left with a small force to be encompassed by great numbers of the enemy. His appeals for reinforcements have been unheeded, and it is by no means impossible that we may ere long receive news of his defeat.

STATE POLITICS—NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—The State Executive Committee of the National Union Party of the State of New-York, convened on the 17th, (yesterday,) in the City of New-York, and unanimously adopted a preamble and resolutions, setting forth their views on the present crisis. They take credit to their party for having foreseen and labored against the evils that now distract the country, but declare, that, as formerly, so now, their motto is, "The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." They say, "We still proclaim our adherence to those principles, and our unyielding determination to sustain them. The Committee deprecate the indulgence of party strife at the present time, and think the revival of party contests would bode little good to the Confederacy. They close with a sentiment which is honorable to them as patriots, and entirely in accordance with the already expressed sentiments of the Republican party. They say: "May we not, then, hope that party or political distinctions may be obliterated in this State, and that we may all unite in one common determination to sustain and perpetuate 'Our Union and our Constitution?'"

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS.—We have already published extracts from our Southern files, showing clearly who is responsible for the destruction of the village of Hampton. Before the incendiaries were placed in the dock and called to answer, they have pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them. It will do no harm, however, to accumulate a little more proof against the culprits, that they may not in the future evade the odium which this act of vandalism is sure to bring upon them. In the New-Orleans *Delta*, of August 11, we find the following explicit statement:

RICHMOND, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The village of Hampton, outside Fortress Monroe, was entirely burned on Wednesday night last *by order of Gen. Magruder, Virginians themselves applying the torch,* and driving the enemy out.

As the "enemy" was not in Hampton, it is not easy to see how they could have been driven "out." The only persons left there were a few of the inhabitants, who had remained in their houses in spite of the assurance of the rebels that they would be burned by the Union troops.

A NOBLE-HEARTED LADY.—A young lady of fortune belonging to our City is now in Washington, and has tendered her services to the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, in their attentions to the wounded soldiers. She also desires the Committee to appoint as one of its agents a young man, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, whose whole expenses she will pay while engaged in the mission.—*Tribune.*

There are several young ladies, *not* of fortune, belonging to our City, now in Washington, who have given the whole of their time and the utmost of their labor and attention, for the past three months, to the care of the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. They have not only received no pay from any quarter for these invaluable services, but have supported themselves meantime. If they had not been dependent at all times upon their own exertions for support, their self-denial in this case would be less worthy of praise.

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed at 9½ o'clock this morning for Liverpool. She takes out 75 passengers.

DEDICATION.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, corner of First and Gold streets, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 8. That it has been already dedicated is a mistake.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquors Among the Soldiers—The Officers Yet Allowed to Drink—Purging the Departments of Spies and Traitors—The Peace Faction in the North, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

It is believed that one reason for the disaffection which has shown itself in some of the regiments in this vicinity is the sudden and rigid enforcement of the regulation prohibiting the sale of stimulating liquors to the soldiers. The officers freely indulge in the use of wines, and it is thought hard that the common soldier cannot have his lager-beer, or his dram of whisky. Nothing, in my view, could have been more needed than the order prohibiting soldiers from frequenting the dram-shops. That nuisance had grown to be intolerable, and was rapidly tending to the disorganization of the Army. But whether it is wise and fair to deny the use of liquors in camp, in regulated and moderate quantities, to the common soldier, while the officers can use them without stint, is questionable. It was formerly the custom to issue rations of grog to the Army, but the Temperance reformation swept it out of existence, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. I understand that the liquor or wine ration is still adhered to in European Armies, and the foreign officers among us insist upon its propriety. At any rate it would seem to be harsh to enforce total abstinence upon common soldiers, when it is well known that they come from the very class of society that is most prone to indulge freely, and when (since the repeal of the Maine liquor law) no one in civil life is precluded from the free exercise of his tastes and inclinations in the premises.

The work of purging the Departments of spies and traitors has not slept recently, but I believe that there have been many loyal Union men victimized under the charge of being Secessionists, while many who deserve expulsion, neck and heels, are retained. There are many who swore last year that they never would hold office under a "Black Republican Abolition President," who now cling to their places with the tenacity of a drowning man to a plank. Some of these men still indulge in their abuse of the President and party in a quiet way, while others excel the original friends of the cause in their pretended devotion to freedom and Union.

I am assured that there are many such traitors holding office here—not a few of them from Maryland—while the friends of the Union in that State have in vain appealed to the authorities to have them removed and their friends put in their places. It might seem at first blush to be a matter of small consequence to turn out half-a-dozen disloyalists and put as many loyalists from the same State in their places, but experience as well as sound reason go to show that whole counties will be effected by such circumstances. To retain the men in office who are closely allied to those who are endeavoring to overthrow the Government, and to ignore the claims of those who are fighting for the Union, betrays, or conveys the impression of a degree of indifference and contempt, which tends to weaken confidence, and to chill the enthusiasm of the friends of Union. Loyalty to the Union is not a mere intellectual abstraction in the minds of the masses of men. The feelings of patriotism and devotion to the Union are greatly strengthened and sustained by confidence in and attachment for those who administer the Government; and especially is this true at the present time, in the border Slave States. When the majority of the South has taken sides with rebellion, and when the people in the border States are divided, it is quite an act of virtuous resolution to give heart and soul to the Union. It requires reflection and sound discrimination in Marylanders, Virginians, Kentuckians and Missourians to decide in favor of the Union, while the great mass of those who are identified with them in interest and habits of thought have taken the other side. It is the plain dictate of policy, therefore, that the patronage of the Government should be liberally bestowed upon the loyal men of these States, and that no traitor should find shelter under the wings of the American eagle.

The factions in New-York, Ohio, and other States which have endeavored to organize a party in opposition to the Administration have a narrow ledge on which to stand, with the high wall of patriotic public opinion towering above them on one hand, and the gulf of secession yawning below on the other. If they were inspired by an honest purpose to push forward the great cause of the country—if they were moved by intenser patriotism, and more active loyalty to the Union than the dominant party has exhibited, they would have no difficulty in making headway. But they could not disguise their real disloyalty if they were to make the attempt, and they would not, if they could, since they would thereby defeat their main object, which is the restoration of the Union, by making dishonoring concessions to the rebel enemy. All their hearts' sympathies are with those whose hands are dyed red with the blood of American patriots. All their prayers are for the triumph of the rebel arms, and they could no more be relied upon to advance the progress of our arms, than could the Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond. They will have much fault to find with the Administration, but it will not be for its tardiness, or short-sightedness, or its faithlessness to the cause of Union. On the contrary, this opposition faction would at once become the ardent supporters of the President and Cabinet, if they should evince the slightest purpose of abandoning the war for the Union, and the malignant attacks they make upon the Government is the best surety the country could have of the patriotic purposes of those in power.

A period of war for the life of the nation, for the Constitution, and for the boundaries of the empire, is no time for an Opposition, in the ordinary sense of the word, to flourish. The whole people must move together, and if the Administration fails to keep step to the music of the Union, the whole people will demand a change of Cabinet and an improvement in the management of affairs. But of all oppositions, in a time of war, the Administration has least to fear from one founded in disloyalty—one whose leaders are heart and soul with the rebels, and all whose movements are athwart the great patriotic purpose of the people. A cunning Administration would be tempted to foster such an opposition, as the readiest means of keeping the great body of the people quiet and confiding. OBSERVER.

Recreant Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I write to applaud the course you pursue in relation to the action of those regiments which have dishonored themselves upon the field of battle. It is time that we ceased lavishing indiscriminate praise.

To the full rigor of martial law and exact military discipline let there be added a severe public opinion,—one which will reward the brave and punish with contempt the cowardly. If we are not a nation of clowns, we are not to dance and throw up our caps whenever "our boys" return, regardless of the part they have performed. To those whose discipline and heroic bearing have advanced the honor of our standard and added lustre to the arms of our State, let there be given the grateful welcome of a proud people; and to those whose craven hearts have made New-York a bye-word, and caused our cheeks to burn with shame, let them reap their reward—pronounce them *cowards*, and uphold them as *cowards*, till they sneak from our sight, and accept the destiny their own deeds have wrought for them.

It is useless to denounce the "bit of demagoguism" you quote from the *Tribune*. In the whirl of the great storm that darkens over our land, the petty arts that appeal to men's senses in times of peace, and direct the current of popular action, have no place. There is a dignity in the hearts of all men in the presence of a great danger that will trample with scorn upon these ignoble appeals.

The men who broke and fled in that battle must meet with the angry condemnation of every earnest man. They deserve the hiss of shame, and it should be given them, that brave men may feel, when they return to the community they have honored, that we of New-York know how to distinguish between those whose conduct is our shame, and the gallant men who deserve well of their country. All honor to the brave, and shame upon the coward. Respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic Party and the War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The refusal of the Democratic State Committee to accede to the liberal and patriotic proposal of the Republicans, looking to the nomination of a State Union ticket, will prove to be unwise, and will, in our judgment, effectually accomplish that dismemberment of the Democracy against which it is the alleged purpose of the refusal to guard.

We will not question the loyalty of the Committee, for the language avows the duty of supporting the Government; but we cannot justify them in a policy, which, of necessity, must divide public sentiment on the measures it is the duty of the Administration to pursue.

It matters not whether this war resulted from what has been termed the aggressive radicalism of the Republican Party, or whether it is the legitimate consequence of the dangerous political heresies with which, more than thirty years ago, JOHN C. CALHOUN inoculated the Southern mind, filling it with wild visions of State sovereignty and independence, it is everywhere conceded by sane Northern men of all parties that the Confederate States are waging war against the Government and the Constitution. It is no party warfare against a party Administration, but is the collision by a lawless revolutionary force with the constitutional Government of the whole Union.

Nor will any truthful man deny that this conflict was initiated by the Confederate States, and that the General Government acted only on the defensive, until forbearance was mistaken for pusillanimity. The culmination of treasonable outrages amid the smoke and flames of Moultrie and Sumter, at last called forth from all the North, without division of sect or party, one cry of patriotic determination, "On, one and all, to the maintenance of the Government and the rescue of the Constitution."

It is but justice to say that, in this emergency, the Democratic Party as a whole was as prompt and as sincere in its expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Union as the Republican Party. Candor demands that we concede more. It is true that a large proportion of those brave men who hastened to meet the perils of the battle-field at the call of the President were Democrats; and we doubt not that, of the blood which has already been shed in defence of the Union, a full moiety has been drained from Democratic veins.

It is evident, therefore, that this general uprising to sustain the Government is no party movement, and the Administration, in the prosecution of this war, relies upon the people, and not upon political parties.

Moreover, the burdens of the war must be borne by all citizens according to their ability, and not in reference to their political sentiments.

The rebellion has assumed a magnitude which demands and will imperatively require, the perfect union of the North to crush it. We must bring to the work no divided strength—no divided counsels.

And when the Administration shall succeed, as it eventually will, in the suppression of this wicked and unnatural conspiracy against the Government of the People, the triumph will belong, not to the Administration, not to the Republican party, not to the Democratic party—but to the whole people, whose power has been put forth by the Administration, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

It seems to us, therefore, most unfortunate, that the representatives of the Democratic party should, at this time of public danger, permit any party considerations to control their action. The decision of the Committee does violence and injustice to the patriotic sentiment of the Democratic masses, and elicits approbation only from those miserable idiots who still believe JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to be a friend of his country.

Let the determination of the Committee be read to the Democratic soldiers who have abandoned home, and friends, and comfort, to peril life for the Union and the laws, and in what terms will they express themselves of the recusancy of those leaders who, in April last, were urging an instant appeal to arms for the suppression of rebellion?

There has been no change in the policy of the Administration since then. The danger to the country is still imminent; the necessity for Union is still vital.

Have Messrs. RICHMOND and CAGGER and their associates lost their patriotism? We hope not, though we fear it. But fortunately for the country, the judgment of a party committee is not final. The voice of patriotism calls upon all men who love the Constitution and the liberties it secures, to rally around the Stripes and the Stars, and, deaf to all party appeals, to stand together as united Americans, till the Government is reinstated in its supremacy, from the St. Croix to California.

We submit, therefore, that Republicans and Democrats should still seek for Union in their nominations, and thus show the Southern traitors that all former issues are forgotten, and that twenty millions of freemen are pledged, with undivided energies, to the support of the Government in the prosecution of this war—not to subjugate our brethren, but to protect freedom through the length and breadth of the Republic.

UNION.

The Blockade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Great misapprehension seems to prevail with respect to the blockade or closure of our Southern ports.

It appears to be generally supposed that the recent action of Congress, authorizing the shutting up of all ports of entry within the limits of the rebel States, will, when followed by a proclamation to that effect by the President, constitute, in itself, in its international bearing, an adequate legal bar against the visits of all foreign vessels, irrespective of the strength or feebleness of our naval forces encircling those ports.

In other words, people seem to think we have the same right to declare a rebel port to be no longer a port of entry, that we have to close the ports of New-York or Boston, or that Great Britain has to shut up the ports of Cork or Liverpool.

Now, although, from our point of view, this may be a perfectly reasonable and just conclusion, yet it may be regarded as nearly certain that neither France nor Great Britain will acquiesce in it.

Indications are not wanting to show a predetermined harmony of action between those Powers: they need, or will need, Southern cotton, and they will most assuredly have it unless prevented by some means recognized among nations as *legally sufficient*.

Now Great Britain has recognized the Confederate States as a *belligerent Power*, and as one belligerent cannot close the ports of another belligerent by simple legislation or proclamation, it clearly follows that the British Government cannot and will not, without self-stultification, admit our right to close the Southern ports in that mode.

They will unquestionably deny our rightful power to close the rebellious ports in any other manner than by a thorough blockade, the only admitted means open to one belligerent to shut out commerce from the ports of another.

Any other course than this, on the part of Great Britain, involves the virtual repudiation of her recognition of the Confederate States as a belligerent Power.

However unpalatable this complexion of the subject may be to us, it is evident that such is the shape in which it is safe and wise for us to regard it, and hence it is of the last importance that all the ports within those States shall be thoroughly and effectively blockaded at the earliest possible moment.

As between ourselves, at home, we may call our marine measures what we please. Our ships of war may be blockaders, port-closers, smuggler-catchers, or coast-guardians; but so far as France and England are directly concerned, we must be content to designate our men-of-war as blockaders, pure and simple.

Having placed ourselves in this position, no foreign Power can molest our investing fleets without a direct and deliberate repudiation of perfectly well settled international law, as laid down by the very European Powers from which alone we have anything to fear.

It will be seen that Mr. SEWARD'S original blockade notification is answering our purpose much better than would a proclamation closing the revolted ports. Such a proclamation, indeed, would now unnecessarily and seriously complicate our relations with Great Britain and such other Powers as are disposed to accord to the Confederate States the rights of a belligerent Power.

Some of the British journalists tell us we cannot blockade our own ports. We beg leave respectfully to refer the gentlemen for an answer to the British Government, who say the ports we are shutting up are the ports of a *newly-born belligerent Power*, and not, therefore, United States ports.

They can settle the matter between them to their liking.

If the ports we environ with our vessels of war are not our own ports, then we blockade them; but if, on the other hand, the said ports are ports of the United States, then we declare them to be no longer ports of entry.

It is, in fact, a matter of but little moment which of the two positions any foreign Power may be inclined to take, inasmuch as it is and will be necessary to maintain a large naval force throughout the Southern waters to keep in check the Confederate privateers, and we should not, therefore, be able to lessen, in any considerable degree, our strength in that quarter, if our closure of the ports, as ports of entry, were universally acquiesced in and recognized. MARSHFIELD.

The Sanitary Commission—Handsome Donation.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 94 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.

Geo. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer Sanitary Commission, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in inclosing you the check of this Company for $3,000, as the present donation of our Board of Trustees in aid of the highly philanthropic and practical operations of your Commission.

Having personally visited the camps in and around Washington, and the various hospitals in that city, Alexandria and Georgetown, I can give competent testimony as to the faithful and beneficent character of your labors in those departments of your extended field of operations, and, from information derived from intelligent sources, I do not doubt that the same results appear in other quarters.

That the aims and ends of your Commission are humane, moral and elevating upon our Army and those connected with it, and patriotic and useful to our Government, is admitted by all who can best judge and appreciate them.

Trusting that you will be fully supplied with all necessary means to fulfill your responsible duties, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Volunteers' Families Suffering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the public to the inefficiency of the Relief Societies for the families of Volunteers in New-York. Many of the wives of men in my Company have applied for relief, presenting a certificate properly signed by all the officers of the Company and countersigned or approved by the Colonel, that they had been mustered into the service of the United States by a United States mustering officer. They were answered that they could not get relief until the regiment had left for Washington. Now, Mr. Editor, we all know that after being mustered into the service by a United States officer, they are of no more use to their families than if they were in Washington, or Virginia, and the relief should be just as promptly furnished the families then as after leaving the City; the families of those in my Company who live in Brooklyn, have no trouble in getting relief, neither have those in Jersey City, and why should those in New-York? By placing this before the public you will much oblige,

Yours respectfully, S. N. ASPINWALL,
Lieut. Co. A, P. L. G.

Affairs in China.

RESULT OF THE VISIT OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON TO HANKOW.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 16.

We are indebted to our friend, Dr. CALLIS, for a full file of China papers brought by late arrivals, the dates being to June 1. From these papers, we copy an announcement of the favorable results of the recent visit of the American Squadron up the Yang-tse-Kiang River, to Hankow, where such arrangements were made as will allow Americans to trade without molestation. The following statement has been published by Com. STRIBLING:

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, CHINA, May 28, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

The following dispatch and inclosure therewith have been received at this Consulate, from C. K. STRIBLING, Flag-officer, Commanding United States Squadron in the East Indies, and are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

W. L. G. SMITH, U. S. Consul.

[Dispatch.]

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
SHANGHAI, May 28, 1861.

SIR: I inclose herewith "Extracts from a communication addressed to the Taeping Authorities," and an extract from their reply, assenting to all the points submitted for their acceptance. You will please to have these extracts published for the information of our countrymen, who are interested in the trade upon the Yang-tse and interior of China.

The Yang-tse, from Woosung to Hankow, is not safe for Chinese vessels; the banks of the river are held indiscriminately by Insurgents and Imperialists; neither can be said to command it. While this state of things exists, the trade will be in the hands of foreigners, who now have the right to navigate the river to Hankow. I do not think there is any danger to be apprehended on the river at present. But there are so many lawless parties in the country, that great care should be used by unarmed vessels in navigating the river, to prevent surprise. When vessels are unavoidably detained at places not opened to trade, they should be careful to do nothing to offend the inhabitants of the villages or country. Respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed,)

C. K. STRIBLING,
Flag-Officer, Commanding
United States Squadron in the East Indies.

W. L. G. SMITH, Esq., U. S. Consul, Shanghai.

[INCLOSURE.]

Extracts from a Communication Addressed to the Taeping Authorities by Flag Officer Stribling, Charge d' Affaires ad interim.

U. S. FLAG SHIP HARTFORD, May 4, 1861.

Points to be submitted to the Taeping authorities for their acceptance.

By recent arrangements at Peking, the right has been conceded to British ships of navigating the river Yang-tse, for the purpose of trade, immediately. By the Treaty of Tien-tsin between the United States and the Imperial Government, this right at once enures to the benefit of Citizens of the United States, who desire to trade upon the river.

The Consul of the United States at Shanghai will issue passes to all vessels with[illegible] upon the Yang-tse, directing them to [illegible] these passes to the Superintendent of Custom at Nankin, or any person authorized to attend to the business of foreigners.

In the event of the Taepings taking any place where American Citizens are engaged in trade, they are expected to protect such persons, their property, and those in their employment, and permit them to continue their business or to leave the place with their property, and persons in their employment, if they think proper so to do.

In like manner, if there should be any American Citizens in such places, teachers of Religion, they are to be protected, together with those under instruction in their schools, as well as their property, including chapels, hospitals, school-houses, and all their property of whatever kind.

If Citizens of the United States commit offences on shore, they are not to be punished, but to be made prisoners, and sent to the nearest Consul of the United States, with a full statement of the offence committed, for punishment, according to the laws of the United States; and in like manner, if any Chinese of the Taepings, commit an offence on board an American ship, he shall be delivered up to the authorities for punishment.

The Consuls of the United States are authorized to give citizens of the United States passports to travel into the interior of the country. If any American citizen should be in the territory of the Taepings, it is expected that he will be respected and protected, as if the passport were directed to them.

The above points being conceded, they shall be promulgated as speedily as possible throughout all the possessions of the Taepings.

Extracts from the Reply of the Taeping Authorities to the above.

We respectfully accede to the stipulations.

When merchant vessels pass, let them be examined by the Assistant-General in charge of the Heavenly Custom-house, and such as have passed from the Consuls of your honorable country shall be at once allowed to proceed. Should your honorable country's vessels be passing (Nankin) in the night, they must come to anchor off the tower at the mouth of the creek on the North bank of the Yang-tse; and as soon as it is daylight, after having been examined at the Custom-house, they will be allowed to proceed.

This is the most important arrangement, and will add greatly, if properly improved, to the extent of our trade in the East. The China *Mail* speaks of the river Yang-tse Kiang, as the "Child of the Ocean," "The Great River," and *par excellence*, "The River," &c.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAGINAW, OFF NANKING,
May 5, 1861.

On the 30th ultimo Flag-Officer STRIBLING, who is Minister, &c., *ad interim*, left Shanghai in the *Hartford*, with the *Saginaw* and *Dacotah*, on an expedition up the Yang-tse. The first night the squadron anchored a few miles above Woosang, and getting under way early the next morning, made some one hundred miles before dark. At 1 P. M. on 2d instant, the vessels anchored off Ching-kiang, and the next day arrived at Nanking, where the *Hartford* will remain till the *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* return from Han-kow, or as much further up as the commander decides to go.

For the first one hundred and fifty miles there was little to be seen, the river five to ten miles wide, and the banks low. Before reaching Ching-Kiang, however, the scenery improved; distant hills and the verdure of the rich alluvium, a constant succession of villages, fortifications, people and boats, gave variety to the scene. We passed an army of Imperialists, which seemed to have as many banners as men, and near Ching-Kiang, (Silver Island,) as picturesque a spot as I have seen in China.

Ching-Kiang is a large walled town; it has been retaken from the rebels, and was recently successfully defended against an attack from them. A great portion of it has been destroyed, and that which remains is squalid and filthy in the extreme. No trade has been restored, and the people seem to be in the greatest possible destitution and misery.

Nanking has been for some ten years in possession of the rebels; it is their head-quarters, the residence of the Emperor. The condition of the city is most peculiar. No trade or work is allowed within the walls. Rations of rice and oil are served out by the Government every sixth day. The men are not paid, but are required to give up only one-tenth of their plunder. The rebels are robbers, not producers, and it is said that Nanking still contains an immense deal of wealth, which has been brought from Loo-Chow and other plundered cities. There are several armies always in the field, and the wholesale butcheries and atrocities of every kind, the result of their incursions, are too horrible for belief. The city wall of Nanking is said to be from thirty to forty miles in circumference; it is from thirty to fifty feet high, but it incloses, for the most part, ruins and a desert, though there are still several hundred thousand inhabitants in the city, who differ from other Chinamen in appearance, because they wear long hair and have a fancy for gaudy colors in their attire, which taste they have been able to gratify.

To reach the ruins of the far-famed Porcelain Tower, one of the world's wonders, it is necessary to pull some ten miles in a canal outside the wall. Human bones and dead bodies are abundant along the bank, and there is nothing of interest to be seen till the site of the tower is reached, and there a huge pile of ruins—porcelain bricks, of a variety of colors, is all that remains of what was once so beautiful. A barrel or two of gunpowder very speedily destroyed this elaborate and highly ornamented structure, which is so strongly associated with our earliest ideas of China. It was thought to command a portion of the city, and some treachery being apprehended on the part of one of the rebel leaders it was blown up. There is nothing even picturesque in the ruins of the tower. Some entire bricks faced with porcelain, some grotesque fragments of ornaments in pottery, and a good many pieces of the tower, which had nothing but their source to recommend them, were brought away by the officers who made the excursion.

In a day or two the *Saginaw* and *Dacotah* will probably leave for Han-kow to rejoin the *Hartford* here, after the Commodore has completed his exploration of the river. That the opening of the Yang-tse will prove to be an event of great importance to the China trade seems likely; but the distracted state of the country, the ruin and desolation that inevitably result from civil war, will interfere materially for a long time with the successful prosecution of the commercial enterprises.

Death of Lord Herbert.

From the London Times.

Death yesterday cut off in Lord HERBERT one whom nature had intended for a Prime Minister. It is quite certain, that had he lived, he would before long have attained that honor, if not by virtue of extraordinary intellectual qualities, yet by force of character, by charm of manner, and by aptitude for business. He was one of the most winning statesmen of his time, and, by aid of a great social faculty, rose above men who were on other grounds superior to him. What was most remarkable in him was his anxiety to do everything well. His labors were unceasing; he never spared himself; he gave up life and luxury for toil and trouble; and if he did not die in harness, it was in harness that he earned his death. It was not merely in the fulfillment of duty that he was thus self-sacrificing; he was equally unsparing of himself in the discharge of those social observances which men usually bend to the convenience or humor of the moment. With great manliness of character there was curiously intermingled an extraordinary desire to please. He studied and strove to please, and heightened by all the arts of style the natural attractiveness of his character. He had in his favor every social advantage—high birth, a great estate, a happy home, a handsome person, irresistible manners, many accomplishments, a ready address. He made the most of all this, so that his good nature seemed to be always overflowing, his frankness to be always unbounded, and his power of pleasing to be always undivided. So he won upon all comers, and won most upon those who knew him best. Men would give up to SIDNEY HERBERT what they would grant to no one else. He inspired no jealousy; for his superiority was less the result of brilliant parts than of that indefinable charm from which there is no appeal. Add his power of work and of public speaking to his rare power of making friends, and you have the possible Prime Minister. That power, and love of work, we grieve to say, has killed him, as it has killed many another statesman, before his time. He gave up the enjoyments of wealth and a brilliant home for the great game of politics, and has been known to pass a whole summer and autumn in London with only perhaps a day and a night at Wilton. He drove a good constitution too hard, and at Christmas last began to feel that sentence of death had been passed upon him. There is some reason to think that even then, had he given up all work, he might have recovered. All that he did was to leave the House of Commons and to try the comparative repose of the Peerage, still retaining his office, as Minister for War. The consequence has been fatal. He dies of overwork at the age of 51—a great loss to society, a still greater loss to his party.

SIDNEY HERBERT was born at Richmond in 1810, the second son of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke, whose title he would have inherited had he lived. His mother was the only daughter of SIMON, Count Woronzow, so that in blood he was half Russian. He was educated at Harrow and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree with honors in 1831. In the following year he entered the House of Commons as member for South Wilts, which constituency he represented from the date of the Reform bill to the present session, when he passed to the Upper House. He began as a Conservative, and his maiden speech was delivered in 1834, against the second reading of a bill to admit dissenters to the Universities. Four years later we find him take the lead in opposing Mr. GROTE and the ballot; and from this period to 1841 he took an active part, under Sir ROBERT PEEL, in battering the lame Government of the Whigs. When PEEL entered upon office, Mr. HERBERT was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, and so remained until, in 1845, he was made Secretary for War, with a seat in the Cabinet. Thus it was under PEEL that he had the first training as a Minister in military affairs. But his connection with Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Cabinet was chiefly interesting for its influence on his conduct as a disciple of Free-trade. The doctrine of Free-trade was the Peelite bond of union. They opposed it hand in hand, and they were converted in a lump. Theoretically, indeed, the principles of Free-trade had long been accepted by our statesmen, and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, even before PEEL'S rise to power, could taunt the Whigs for their presumption in claiming to be the original discoverers and owners of Free-trade principles—"those principles having been enunciated years ago by a Cabinet of which Mr. HUSKISSON and Mr. PEEL were prominent members." But the policy which was allowed in theory was in practice qualified with exceptions; Mr. HERBERT refused to accept Free-trade as an inflexible mathematical rule, and practically Protection was the order of the day. Towards the close of 1845 came the new order of things. Slowly, but surely, the light had been breaking in upon PEEL. The commercial reforms which he had introduced forced him on, during a season of great distress, to the total abandonment of Protection. The point is worth notice in this article, because, in the Spring of 1845, Mr. HERBERT was put forward by Sir ROBERT PEEL to oppose Mr. COBDEN'S motion for a select Committee to inquire into the effects of the corn laws on the farmers. When that motion was made, the usual speakers of the Treasury bench were silent. PEEL never opened his mouth, but laid the burden of reply on the Secretary for War. The doubt had then entered into PEEL'S mind, and instead of taking the responsibility of reply upon himself, he laid it on a young Minister—a member of his Cabinet—whom he had not yet admitted into his uttermost confidence. Some ten months afterwards Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT had to eat his own words, to declare that Mr. COBDEN was right—that he himself was wrong, and that Free Trade in corn is the only wise policy. Nor did he find any reason to repent the course he then took. When taunted, long afterwards, with the suddenness of his conversion, he said: "To the latest day of my life I shall feel a pride in the course I then took. It is true, that we were exposed to much obloquy; it is true that we were exposed to much misrepresentation, and that we had to make a choice,—a difficult one at any time, and a bitter option to take—a choice between party ties and feelings of personal honor, as wrapped up in party ties, on the one hand, and the welfare of the country on the other; and if those principles for which we then sacrificed office, and have undergone since what I admit to have been a necessary political ostracism, are to be attacked, no effort shall be wanting on my part to do my utmost to maintain those principles, and to preserve unimpaired, unreversed, unrevised, and unmodified, the blessings which I believe to have been given by those measures to the great body of my fellow countrymen."

The ostracism of the Peelites ceased when Lord ABERDEEN'S Government was formed. In that Administration Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT returned to his old post as Secretary for War. How the War Department broke down under the pressure of the Russian campaign is an old story which need not now be revived. Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT'S reputation has survived that disaster. Whatever his faults or the faults of the system which he administered, no one has ever accused him of deficient industry or a lack of sympathy. While the Crimean disaster was still the subject of controversy, Mr. HERBERT was for a few weeks Colonial Secretary in Lord PALMERSTON'S first administration, but when two years ago Lord PALMERSTON had to construct a Cabinet for the second time, the War Department was handed over to undoubtedly the best man for the post, the Minister whose loss we are deploring, and whose conduct as Secretary for War, a few years back, gave rise to much angry criticism. It is an unwieldly, half-organized department, but Lord HERBERT, so far as his health would permit, was getting it into a little order. His term of office has been signalized by three great events—by the creation of an imposing volunteer force, which he has had to organize and control; by the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal Army, which he has also had to superintend; and by the ascertained preëminence in the field of our rifled cannon. It is not likely that, for years to come, another Secretary of War will, in time of peace, have to deal with any changes that can be compared to these. He was fully alive to the magnitude of the questions which he had to decide, and no Minister could have brought to bear upon them more intelligence or more zeal. Lord HERBERT married, on the 12th of August, 1846, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. CHARLES ASHE A'COURT, by whom he leaves six children, four sons and two daughters, his eldest son, GEORGE ROBERT CHARLES, (now Lord HERBERT,) having completed his eleventh year last month.

THE "BENICIA BOY" IN AN ILLINOIS COURT.—It appears that the domestic difficulties of the "Benicia Boy" are not yet settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. We find the following advertisement in the Woodstock *Sentinel*, of the 7th inst.:

M'HENRY COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.

October Term, A. D., 1861, State of Illinois, McHenry County, ss.—Adah Isaac Menken Heenan vs. John C. Heenan. Bill for Divorce.

Affidavit of the non-residence of JOHN C. HEENAN, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court, notice is hereby given to said defendant that the complainant has filed her bill of complaint in said Court, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said defendant, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of McHenry County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Woodstock, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill.

Dated at Woodstock, this 5th day of August, A. D., 1861. CHAS. H. RUSSELL, Clerk.

T. D. MURPHY, Solicitor.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—At the close of the past week, an aged citizen of wealth and respectability mysteriously disappeared, and for several days nothing was heard of him by his family. His absence gave rise to the most serious apprehensions, and strenuous efforts were made to ascertain his whereabouts, without success. Finally a note was received by one of his daughters, informing her that her immediate presence was desired at a house in the lower part of the city. She repaired there, in company with a servant, and was informed that her father was there, and was very sick. She desired to see him, but was told that she could not. The servant who accompanied her insisted upon the daughter's right to see her father, which led to a quarrel between her and the occupant of the premises, a widow, and she was driven from the door. Taking refuge behind a carriage, a stone was thrown at her, which smashed one of the carriage windows. The daughter soon after left, her request to see her father being refused to the last. Proceedings were then commenced before Recorder ENUE against the widow, in which she was charged with assault and battery and malicious mischief. After the hearing, the accused was informed by the Recorder that the daughter had a right to see her father, and that she must be permitted to visit him, or legal steps would be taken to compel his production in court. The widow finally consented, and the family physician and one of the Recorder's officers accompanied the daughter. The father was found in a chamber, almost unable to speak from paralysis, one side being entirely paralyzed. The widow said that, soon after his reaching the house, he complained of diarrhœa, and she had given him a glass of lavender brandy; that as he drank it he was deprived of speech, and she called in her family physician, who had attended him. She objected to his removal, but he gave his daughter to understand that he desired it, and he was conveyed to his residence. Yesterday he was better, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The object of the widow in refusing permission to his daughter to see him, and desiring to keep him at her house, is left to conjecture. He lost his wife recently, and that fact may help to solve the mystery.—*Phil. Ledger, Aug. 16.*

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

RIKER—EDWARDS.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, RICHARD RIKER to HARRIET A. EDWARDS, only daughter of Charles P. Edwards, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on the 17th inst., at the New-York City Hospital, of lockjaw, WILLIAM ANDERSON, of New-York, late of the Island of Cuba, aged 24 years and 6 months.

His friends and those of his brothers James and Alexander, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 19 Stanton-st.

KILEY.—In this City, on the 15th inst., of consumption, WM. H. KILEY, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 34 West Houston-st., without further notice.

THOMAS.—On Saturday, 17th inst., C. H. THOMAS, of Waynesville, Ohio.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 50 Bond-st. His friends and members of the I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be conveyed home by the New-York and Erie Railroad.

BUTTERFIELD.—At West Park, on Friday night, after a brief illness, EDGAR, only son of Col. Daniel Butterfield, aged 3 years and 4 months.

Funeral from St. Mark's Church, (2d-av. and 10th-st.) on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Without further invitation.

CONDIT.—In Jersey City, on Friday morning, July 19, JOSEPH PAUL, son of the late Dr. John T. Condit, of New-Jersey, in the 26th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, Harrison, N. J., on Monday morning, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

STILLWELL.—At New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, suddenly, RICHARD STILLWELL, late merchant of New-York City, aged 68 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FIELD.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on Friday, Aug. 16, Mrs. S. D. FIELD, wife of Rev. David D. Field, in the 70th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 441.—AUG. 17, 1861.
35, 76, 24, 37, 1, 10, 32, 43, 18, 56, 55, 66

KENTUCKY, CLASS 442.—AUG. 17, 1861.
48, 42, 37, 18, 60, 75, 10, 65, 5, 63, 44, 22.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. WINSLOW, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 17, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '62	98	200	N.Y. Cent. R. Ex D.	73¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg'd	88	50	do.	74
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, coup	88¾	50	do.	p&c 73¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Year	97½	150	Erie Railway	25¾
25,000	Treas. 6 p c. 1 Year	97½	100	do	25½
2,000	N.Y. State 7s, '70	107	175	Hudson R. R.	33
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	43¼	100	do	s15 33
10,000	do	s10 43	50	Harlem Railroad	10½
28,000	do	43¼	175	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
5,000	Virginia St. 6's	55	200	do	s60 63
2,000	do	54¾	200	Harlem R. Pref'd	25
5,000	do	s15 54	100	Reading Railroad	35¾
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s	66	370	Mich. Central R.	41¾
15,000	Missouri St. 6s	43¼	100	do	s30 41¾
30,000	do	43¾	100	do	s30 41¾
25,000	do	43	100	M.So.& N.I.G.R.	s30 28
5,000	do	s10 43	50	do	28¾
2,000	Mo. 6s Is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	47	150	do	28
			5	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	94
11,000	Louisiana St. 6s	64	100	Galena & Chic. R.	b60 64¾
2,000	Cal. St. 7s	76	100	do	s10 64¾
3,000	City 6's '67	98	100	do	s30 64
1,000	R. R. R. C. B.	70	40	do	64¾
7,000	Mich. S. 2d M. B.	60¾	500	do	64¾
600	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	89¾	900	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
1,000	do	90½	400	do	s30 28¾
300	Manhattan Bank	115	300	do	28¾
48	Penn. Coal Co.	77	200	do	s30 28¾
200	P. M. S. Co. ex. div.	71	50	Chi. & Rk. Island R.	38¾
50	do	70¾	400	do	38¾
10	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	14¾	25	do	38¾
326	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	58¾			

SATURDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Stock Market was again firm to-day on Government Securities, and weak, as at the close of yesterday's dealings, on the State and Railway Stocks. A number of prominent speculators, for a day or two past, have been free sellers, in anticipation of bad political news for the National cause from England and France, in answer to the Manassas defeat. They bear the market with considerable apparent confidence, by offering seller's options 10 to 60 days, and to-day the speculators in the opposite direction were indisposed to take up such offers, pending the arrival of the next steamer, though willing to buy the cash stock at a liberal difference. There was nothing new in Money or Exchange affairs to excite remark, beyond a further demand from the country, including a number of New-York interior and Connecticut Banks, for the new 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury paper. The following were about the closing bids for Stocks in the afternoon.:

Central	exd. 73¼	Toledo	28¾
Erie	25¾	Michigan Central	41½
Missouris	43	Michigan Guaranteed	28¾
Tennessees	43¼	Panama	107
Galena	64½	Pacific	exd. 70½
Rock Island	38½	Illinois Central	63¼
Treasury Notes	97½	Hudson	33

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Hanover	65
Manhattan	115	Metropolitan	80
Union	88	Market	)
Mechanics' & Traders'	100	Shoe and Leather	80
State of New-York	75	Corn Exchange	72
Commerce	76½	Continental	67
Mercantile	100	Commonwealth	66
American Exchange	75	Importers' & Traders'	78
Bank of the Republic	75	Park	85

The following bids were made for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	92	N. Indiana firsts	77
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	74
Erie firsts, '68	103	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent., '75	89¾
Erie seconds, '59	100	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℔ c.	8
Erie seconds, ex. '79	100	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie thirds, '83	85½	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102¾	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	31
Hudson Riv. Conv., '67	70	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97
Harlem thirds, '68	70	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95½
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., old	95	Chic. & R. Island firsts	92
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c '82	96¾	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. firsts	77½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	96
Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds	60	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	88

Trade of Chicago.

From Wells' Commercial Express, Aug. 15.

The markets have been very active most of the time since our last review, but also quite irregular and fluctuating. By Saturday a large advance had been established in Flour and Grain, and some improvement in Provisions, Wool and Hides; but since Monday, the Flour and Grain markets have been feverish and fluctuating, prices falling back, with a variation of 1c.@2c. on Spring Wheat, ½c.@1c. on Corn, and 3c.@10c. on Spring Wheat Flour. Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the markets in the last few days, prices are higher on the week for leading articles, and a portion at least of the recent advance seems certain to be maintained. Winter Wheat has experienced the greatest improvement, No. 1 Red having advanced 10c.@12c., and No. 2 do. 4c.@5c., and closing firm. Spring Wheat Flour may safely be quoted 10c.@15c. on the good medium grades, which are scarce, and White Wheat Flour is firm and steady. The advance on Spring Wheat from last Wednesday to Saturday was fully 5c., and the subsequent falling back still leaves an improvement on the week of 2c.@3c. Corn advanced in the same time 1½c.@2c., but closes only 1c. higher than a week ago. Rye advanced 2c.@3c, which is nearly all lost. Barley is 2c.@3c. better, but not active at the improvement. The market for Seeds has not yet opened. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables have been scarce and active at higher prices, but the supply is now increasing again, and prices falling back. Poultry and Game active, but Eggs very dull. Hides are more active, with some improvement in prices. High Wines firm. Alcohol steady. Provisions selling only in a small way. Wool rather better on the medium grades.

The Flour and Grain movement was heavy last week, reaching an aggregate of 1,268,209 bushels, received by Canal and Railroads, and 1,073,978 bushels, shipped by Lake, but we have had several weeks of larger receipts and shipments, both last year and the present season. A rain storm of unusual violence set in last Sunday evening, and continued all night, flooding the whole country, and possibly doing great damage to crops now being harvested, which have not been properly secured, but one result will be a rise in the Illinois River, allowing a large amount of grain to come up *via* the River and the Canal, to swell our receipts in the next two or three weeks.

The receipts of the first half of the current week, up to this morning, were 13,230 bbls. Flour, 216,296 bushels Wheat, 498,440 bushels Corn, 39,319 bushels Oats, 1,712 bushels Barley, and 2,306 bushels Rye, or a total of 722,511 bushels.

The shipments of the first half of the current week are 9,629 bbls. Flour, 167,420 bushels Wheat, 593,450 bushels Corn, 33,125 bushels Oats, or a total 842,140 bushels.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January, for four years, stands thus:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
1st	190,550	61,293	156,237	385,329
2d	176,540	79,201	231,852	469,107
3d	177,680	72,350	333,095	414,218
4th	147,623	84,971	321,288	344,615
5th	96,664	136,778	241,886	353,309
6th	160,054	133,298	288,180	372,500
7th	173,008	173,847	253,601	308,791
8th	232,123	112,056	188,588	313,461
9th	190,090	101,260	131,993	338,051
10th	232,142	84,794	230,129	274,076
11th	127,772	77,726	481,498	478,811
12th	115,062	182,185	299,575	484,041
13th	172,443	155,379	281,266	533,191
14th	330,184	181,914	442,743	296,470
15th	319,637	129,686	428,919	238,159
16th	310,750	168,945	529,977	462,712
17th	678,682	185,433	514,584	613,039
18th	497,514	213,831	836,293	902,820
19th	493,612	228,303	677,333	984,588
20th	509,697	322,136	817,163	1,088,210
21st	397,988	479,887	827,348	1,085,495
22d	397,976	514,634	675,103	1,326,146
23d	542,020	474,302	524,076	1,228,450
24th	993,474	369,795	675,512	1,097,967
25th	1,171,361	274,848	827,271	1,081,888
26th	1,209,655	292,421	960,345	1,124,945
27th	963,877	190,072	685,887	1,078,763
28th	742,874	304,170	996,982	1,638,607
29th	538,938	231,644	646,476	1,590,092
30th	303,618	126,829	669,123	1,610,060
31st	301,967	160,587	913,898	1,278,209

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 12,588 bbls. Flour, 235 bbls. Corn-meal, 23,875 bushels Wheat, 57,404 bushels Corn, 10,315 bushels Oats, 90 bushels Malt, 297 pkgs Provisions, and 188 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 58 bbls., including Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 878 bbls., including, 635 bbls. Pots, and 243 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supplies in market are very moderate, but the demand is limited for all other than Army work, and prices are unsettled. The Boston market exhibits very little improvement. The *Shipping List*, of that city, says: "Buyers are here from all the leading cities West, but purchases continue to be on a very limited scale, compared with former years. At this time last year, the bulk of the Fall trade was over, nearly all the large buyers having completed their purchases, and returned home. What is to be the future course of the market this year is a matter of uncertainty. Both buyers and sellers are reluctant to move to any extent, and it is evident that there is a growing want of confidence in the ability of the men at the head of the Government to bring our political affairs to a favorable and speedy close. With abundance of men and any amount of money that is wanted, we have so far made very little progress, and until our Government makes a successful and positive movement, business of all kinds must continue unsettled and depressed. With the New-England trade very little has been done, and so far our usual Fall business has been almost an entire failure, and the prospects ahead indicate a light trade. The shipments from this port indicate the depressed state of our business since 1st of January last, showing a falling off of 56,894 cases by water, and 147,821 by railroad—In all, 204,705 cases. The entire shipments by water and railroad amount to only 222,163 cases this year, against 426,868 cases in 1860, showing that, so far, we have done but about one-half of last year's moderate business. The shipments of 1860 fell short of 1859 to date 93,440 cases, and if we go back three years, the deficiency is still greater. Manufacturers that are employed continue to turn out Army goods, but otherwise there is scarcely any business doing. For California there continues to be a moderate inquiry. Among the shipments of the week we notice 1,006 cases by the *Europa* for San Francisco; 280 cases have also been shipped by the *North Atlantic* to Melbourne. From New-York we notice shipments of 91 cases to San Francisco. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:

	1861.	1860.
For the week, cases	1,578	7,491
Since January 1	64,550	115,517
Total	66 124	123,008

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bags Rio at 14¼c., and 300 bags St. Domingo, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand at uniform quotations. Middling Upland, 18c. @ 18¼c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been rather quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour. The supply has been moderate, and the assortment, especially of shipping brands, poor. The firmness of holders of desirable lots, which are sparingly offered, checks operations. The demand from shippers is limited. The reported transactions reach 12,150 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 50@$4 60; poor to choice Extra State at $4 75@$4 95, mainly at $4 80@$4 85, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 50@$4 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 65@$5 65; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 70@$5 80; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 60
Extra State	4 75	@ 4 95
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 65	@ 5 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70	@ 5 80
Inferior extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 15	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 00	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at previous prices. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 20@$5 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 95@$8 for fancy to very extra choice brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour in quiet, including superfine, at $4 50@$4 55, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 70@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light supply and has been held very firmly, but transactions have been restricted, as shippers have not been disposed to buy freely. The reported sales amount to 74,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Canada, at $1 32@$1 35; Canada Club, on p. t.; White Western $1 32@$1 42; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 31; red Western, at $1 29@$1 30 chiefly at $1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 19@1 20½; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1@$1 18; Racine Spring, at $1 13@$1 15; North Western Club at $1 13@$1 15; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 95c.@$1 12; new white Kentucky, at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn continues in lively request at advancing prices; the supply is limited; sales 104,000 bushels, a considerable part to arrive, at 46c.@51c. for poor to prime mixed Western; 43c.@45c. for damaged do.; 52c.@53c. for Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand, at 65c. for Northern, 52c.@54c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels. Oats are salable and buoyant, including Canadian at 27c.@30c.; Western at 32½c. @33½c., and State at 33c.@34c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is selling slowly at 55c.@70c. for poor to prime old, and 45c.@62½c. for new crop, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet, at previous prices. We quote last year's crop, at 18c.@20c., and crop of 1859, at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been mainly for lots wanted by export buyers. The inquiry from the home trade has been very limited. The week's receipts have been 15,562 Hides, and the sales 24,581 Hides and 40 bales do., including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 7,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms; 600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., private terms, for Philadelphia; 600 dry Cordova, 22 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,400 dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,400 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., private terms, for export; 700 dry Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,500 dry salted Maranham, 26 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,100 dry Buenos Ayres Kip, 11 lbs., private terms, for Salem; 1,000 wet salted Montevideo Horse, 30 lbs., private terms, for export; 3,800 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., private terms, for export; 800 City and Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 5½c. @ 5¾c. cash; 181 California, 45 lbs., private terms; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 527,000 (same time last year 344,200—year before, 246,800) and 1,120 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 600 Horse, 2,500 East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Most of the transactions are in Oak tanned, all descriptions of which are in active request for military purposes. Hemlock sole continues very quiet. We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 23c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 25c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 24c.@25c.; Oak Light Southern, Good Heavy, 20c.@22c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good Heavy, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 16c.@17c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 16½c.@17½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 15½c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 13c.@15c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 9c.@11c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@21c; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c.; on six months' credit. The week's receipts of Sole, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, have been 37,000 Sides.

METALS—Are in limited request at unchanged quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been in active request at advanced prices; sales 1,200 bbls. Wilmington Crude at $10 ℔ 280 lbs.; also, 800 bbls. Spirits, for immediate and future delivery, at from $1 35@$1 50, closing at $1 50 ℔ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 4,800 bbls., nearly all common, at $5@$5 12½ ℔ 310 lbs., cash and 30 days' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 575 bbls. at $15 for mess; $15 50@$15 75 for clear, the latter rate for uninspected, and $10@$10 12½ for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in request at 5¼c.@6¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged; sales 450 tierces and bbls., very inferior to prime, at 7¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales, since our last, 125 bbls., at $12 25@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 25@$11 25 for repacked Western Mess, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 7c.@11c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 4c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, but very firm. Sales, 75 tcs., in lots, at $6 25@$7 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been very lightly dealt in within the annexed range of prices: DEER: San Juan, 36c.@38c.; Bolivar, 26c.@28c.; Sisal, 36c.@38c.; Vera Cruz, 36c. @37c.; Chagres, 36c.@38c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 26c.@27c.; Missouri, 24c.@26c.; Texas and Arkansas, 18c.@20c.; Florida, 18c.@20c., ℔ lb. GOAT: Tampico, 30c.; Vera Cruz, 23c.@25c., ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 2,100 hhds., since our last, chiefly Cuba, at 6c.@7c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 21,000 lbs. at 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 900 bbls., at 17¼c.@17½c., closing at 17½c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The firmness of shipowners tends to check engagements, which are on a less extensive scale to-day. We quote: For Liverpool: Flour, 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9¾d.@10d.; Corn, 9¼d.@9¾d., ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tierce. Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9¾d. ℔ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. Oil, 35s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ℔ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. @½d. ℔ lb. For Cork, a bark, with Corn (20,000 bushels) in bulk, for orders, at 11¾d. ℔ bushel. For Galway, a bark, with Corn, in bulk and bags, at 11d. ℔ bushel. For Bremen, Ashes and Lard, ℔ ton, at 25s.; Apples and Shoe Pegs, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s., in hhds.; and 22s. 6d. in cases. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Danish bark to Rio Janeiro, 3,000 bbls. Flour, $1 25 out, or if out and back, $2 37½; a schooner, 280 tons, from Philadelphia to Montevideo, Lumber, $21; a British schooner, 100 tons, from Frontera to New-York, $900; a brig, 170 tons, from an Eastern port to St. Thomas, Coal, $4 50; one, 285 tons, hence to Demerara, $2,000; a brig, 160 tons, to St. Jago de Cuba and back, $1,600; a British schooner, 100 tons, to Martinique, 80c. ℔ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to Barbados, 80c.; a bark, 300 tons, to Leghorn, with privilege of Palermo; a tern. schooner, 658 tons, to Dunkirk, 34,000 bush. Wheat and Corn; a schooner to a port in Spain, Staves; a brig 397 tons, to a Mediterranean port; a schooner, 300 tons, from Sicily to New-York; a brig, 294 tons, hence to Rio Janeiro, and a brig to Barbados, on private terms.

Neutrality of the Isthmus.

From the Panama Star, Aug. 3.

We learn that Mr. POMBO, *Chargé de Affaires ad interim* of the Granadian Confederation to the United States of America, has recently had an interview with Secretary SEWARD in reference to the intervention of the United States naval forces stationed at this port and Aspinwall, in case of the invasion of this Isthmus by a rebel force from Carthagena; and that it resulted in Mr. SEWARD'S acknowledging the obligation of the United States, under the existing treaty of peace, amity, &c., to protect the neutrality of the Isthmus and insure the safety of the transit against the threatened invasion, and that vessels-of-war would be kept at both ports for that purpose.

The position assumed by Mr. CORWINE, United States Consul here, in his correspondence with Intendente General VISCO a short time since, is fully sustained.

This action of the American Government will put a stop to all fillibustering expeditions against this Isthmus, whether of a foreign or local character, and at the same time it insures security to its inhabitants and all others who pass over this great highway of nations.

The United States, in this matter, have simply complied with the obligations they agreed to in the treaty of 1846, which stipulates that they (the United States) guarantee positively and efficaciously to New-Granada, the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, with the view that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time; and in consequence the United States also guarantee, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New-Granada has and possesses over the said Territory, embraced in the said Isthmus from its southernmost extremity to the boundary of Costa Rica.

A ROMANTIC STORY.—We learn the following facts in relation to a young man recently enlisted in the Navy at the recruiting-office in this city. Some three years since, and just previous to his sailing on a whaling voyage, he became acquainted with a young girl in Fall River, of unspotted reputation, who was an operative in one of the mills of that city. Returning from his voyage, not long since, he was surprised to learn that this girl, whom he left so pure, was an inmate of one of the foulest dens in our city. He at once found her out, listened to the sad story of her wrongs, and at length induced her to abandon her vicious course of life. She is now an inmate of the Home for the Fallen; and like a good Samaritan, the young sailor, before he went to join his ship, left a half-pay ticket for the benefit of the poor girl. We state but the simple facts (not all of them) to show the touching kindness of heart and unselfish generosity of the young sailor, and the benefit of an institution which furnishes to the penitent girl an asylum. —*New-Bedford Mercury, Aug. 12.*

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., week ending Aug. 3, 1861:

Mr. Norman G. Brown, New-York; Rev. W. O. Lawson, Paris; Messrs. J. De Haviland, New-York; J. S. Silver, Wm. J. Swain, Philadelphia; Albert Rathbone, Albany; Edward Barlow, Theo. Barlow, New-York; Mrs. A. E. Schleickes, Baltimore; Messrs. C. Latimer, Washington City; Logan Fay, H. C. Lees, Col. Richard M. Hoe, Messrs. H. A. Stone, J. Mozier, New-York; E. P. Burrage, Boston; Rev. D. V. McLean, Easton, Penn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Khersonese	New-York	London	Aug. 22
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad). 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

R. S. T.—I ARRIVED IN TOWN ON THE 10TH. Please write, and if possible send remittances.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—70,000 copies issued the first four months of its publication. It is an entire new work of nearly 200 pages. Many of the tunes and hymns were written expressly for this volume. It will supply a popular as its predecessor, (Bell No. 1, which has run up to the enormous number of 515,000 copies, in 32 months, outstripping any Sunday School book of its size issued in this country. Also, both volumes are bound in one to accommodate schools wishing them in that form. Prices of Bell No. 2, paper covers, 15c., $12 per 100; bound, 25c., $18 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 30c., $25 per 100. Bell No. 1, paper covers, 12c., $10 per 100; bound, 20c., $15 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 25c., $20 per 100. Bells Nos. 1 and 2 bound together, 40c., $30 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 50c., $40 per 100. Mailed postage free at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, Publishers, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

REV. L. H. VAN DOREN'S SUBJECT ON SABBATH MORNING—*Our Nation's Hope only in God.* Our Congress and President have now admitted it. In the EVENING—*God's Two Witnessing Prophets Yet to Come—Their Wonderful Mission and Martyrdom.* A Union Prayer Meeting one half hour before each sermon. West 47th-st., No. 126, near 7th-av.

LIBERTY!—ITS PERILS IN TIMES OF REVOLution *and its Safeguards*, will be the subject of the evening's discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach MORNING and EVENING. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—MISS EMMA HARDINGE will lecture, under spirit influence, at No. 806 Broadway, (late Dodworth's Hall,) on SUNDAY, Aug. 18, morning and evening, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening, (by request,) *The Life and Times of Satan.* Admission 10 cents.

STEPHEN REED, ESQ., WILL DELIVER a discourse at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, on the prophetic periods, and will show that the coming of Christ is especially nigh.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½, 3, and at 7¾ o'clock. Rev. J. S. KALLOCH will preach at 3 P. M. Baptism after the evening sermon.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED NEAR the City of New-York, with good buildings and highly cultivated grounds or farms, for improved real estate of the first-class and in the best location in the City. Inquire at the office in the basement of house No. 143 Madison-av.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in a central part of the City, above 20th-st.; will purchase house and furniture, or either, at a low figure; house must be small and modern built, and if furnished, the furniture must be in perfect order. Address V. A. N., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 36th-st., where the owner would board the rent, and permit a small number of first-class boarders; unexceptionable references given. Address RESPONSIBLE, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A small, genteel family, where part of the rent will be taken in board. Best of care taken of the premises, and a pleasant home given. Good references. Address A. B. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—OF A medium size, pleasantly located, for a family of three persons. Address Box No. 4,618 Post-office, stating location and price.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office—wages, $10 per week; two porters for stores; one stewardess for a steamboat. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, A German preferred, to take care of a small flower garden, with green and hot-house, and willing to make himself generally useful; wages, $25 per month. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office.

A HOUSEMAID AND COOK.—WANTED, A young or middle-aged woman for general housework, and a little very particular cooking and baking, in a family of two persons, close to the City; one fully qualified, a Protestant, and content to be much alone, may find here a most desirable home and good wages. Apply at No 77 Murray-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.—A RE spectable family being greatly reduced, and being desirous of trying to do something to relieve their suffering situation, has been taught by one of our most distinguished ladies to make those elegant Toilet-tables, (called Duchess,) would be pleased if the ladies would call at their residence, No. 135 West 10th-st., 4 doors from Hudson-st., and examine them; (they can be made to any order and at prices to suit them;) and if they should be pleased to order one they will be the means of assisting a worthy family.

THE LADY WHO, BY MISTAKE, EXchanged her parasol for a sun umbrella, in pew No. 4, in the gallery of Rev. Dr. Spring's church, on the occasion of Rev. Dr. Hoge's farewell sermon, will oblige the owner by leaving the umbrella with the sexton of said church, where she can receive her own in exchange.

MACHINERY WANTED.—SMALL ENGINE, lathes, planers, drills, vices, &c., wanted; such as have been used by sewing-machine makers, and similar small work would answer best. Address CASH BUYER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDEwheel Yacht of 40 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.

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E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 63 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 313 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor the 7th day of May, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and for defraying the necessary works for accumulating and conducting the same.
The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.
Each proposal will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates, for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who desire the means of availing themselves of the provisions of the new law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver their Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, } Commissioners
ALEX. MITCHELL, } of the
JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Public Debt.
With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.
By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of Milwaukee, Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of October next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, will bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.
TO HOLDERS OF PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Five Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 30th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company due Aug. 15, 1861, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
10 A. M. Express train from 28th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Brooklyn-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Pleasureville, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Belmont-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth early the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 257 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot of Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning to Hornellsville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs through to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
JOHN SMALL MASON, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:26 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M. | 10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. Leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1861, the 3:15 P. M. train out of New-York, for Boston, will be changed, and leave at 3 P. M.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.
New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 8:15 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 26 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN has removed to 378 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Has the largest and finest assortment of full or partial sets of teeth ever offered to the public. Only perfect fitting plates, without springs or wires. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 1, 1861.
In conformity with the provisions of an Act approved Aug. 5, 1861, this Department will receive proposals for the following gunboats, to be built on the Western waters, viz.:
Two Steam Gunboats, to exceed six feet nine inches in depth of hold, to carry two rifled guns of 1,000 lbs. each, and six guns of 32 lbs. each, on the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder guns at each end of the vessel; also, to be one hundred feet in length between the after-body and the stem; to have a steam capacity for sixty days, to have one thousand gallons of water in tanks, and, to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.
The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer together with the length of time it can be sustained, and the quantity of coal it at once be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for use, service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.
The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the arrangements of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.
The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.
Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.
The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.
The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.
The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.
Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.
The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.
1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.
3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.
4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.
The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.
The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.
An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.
No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.
Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.
Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.
The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made, in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
FORM OF OFFER.
I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:
For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.
The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.
If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.
NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*
Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)
Form of Guarantee.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) G. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIROUS of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

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HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st.
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 19, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

In conformity with the provisions of an Act approved Aug. 5, 1861, this Department will receive proposals for the following gunboats, to be built on the Western waters, viz.:
Two Steam Gunboats, to exceed six feet nine inches in depth of hold, to carry two rifled guns of 1,000 lbs. each, and six guns of 32 lbs. each, on the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder guns at each end of the vessel; also, to be one hundred feet in length between the after-body and the stem; to have a steam capacity for sixty days, to have one thousand gallons of water in tanks, and, to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.
The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer together with the length of time it can be sustained, and the quantity of coal it at once be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for use, service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.
The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.
The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the arrangements of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.
The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.
Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.
The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.
The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.
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Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.
The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.
1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.
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For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.
The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.
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(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)
Form of Guarantee.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) G. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)
I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

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WM. JAY HASKETT, President of the Board.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

NOTICE IN REGARD TO CLAIMS.

THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL will hereafter receive no claims for pay, bounty, or other allowances, unless the same shall be presented to him within two years after the same shall have become due. All claims not presented within that time will be barred, and no payment will be made on account thereof, except in cases specially provided for by law.
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 29, 1861.

NOTICE.—ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE United States for Subsistence Stores furnished to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Volunteers, Militia, Indians, Prisoners of War, Destitute Persons, Transportation, Quarters, Fuel, Forage, Straw, Medical Attendance, Nurses, Hospitals, Burials, Expenses of Recruiting, Expenses of Courts Martial, Expenses of Courts of Inquiry, Medical Boards, Rent, Repairs and Improvements of Premises for Military Purposes, Arrests and Deliveries of Fugitives from Service or Labor, Expenses in Suppressing Insurrection and Keeping the Peace, and Services of Clerks, Interpreters, Spies, Guides, Pilots, Watchmen, Janitors, Chaplains, Superintendents, Engineers, Firemen, Porters, Laborers, Mechanics, Teamsters, Horse-keepers, Packers, Messengers, Ferrymen, Bridge-keepers, Wagoners, Drivers, Herdsmen, Stevedores, Boatmen, Sailors, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Saddlers, Harness-makers, Wheelwrights, Gunsmiths, Sutlers, Matrons, Nurses, Cooks, Hospital Stewards, Hospital Matrons, Hospital Cooks, Hospital Nurses, Hospital Laundresses, Hospital Attendants, Hospital Watchmen, Hospital Janitors, Hospital Porters, Hospital Laborers, Hospital Mechanics, Hospital Teamsters, Hospital Horse-keepers, Hospital Packers, Hospital Messengers, Hospital Ferrymen, Hospital Bridge-keepers, Hospital Wagoners, Hospital Drivers, Hospital Herdsmen, Hospital Stevedores, Hospital Boatmen, Hospital Sailors, Hospital Coopers, Hospital Blacksmiths, Hospital Carpenters, Hospital Saddlers, Hospital Harness-makers, Hospital Wheelwrights, Hospital Gunsmiths, Hospital Sutlers, Hospital Matrons, Hospital Nurses, Hospital Cooks

DOINGS OF THE PRIVATEERS.

MORE CAPTURES OF NORTHERN VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 6th inst., announces the arrival there of the officers of the bark Reverie, of Philadelphia, from Laguayra, captured by a privateer.

The *Courier* also states that the privateer *Jeff. Davis* has captured a large Philadelphia brig, from Havana, and taken her into Brunswick, Georgia, in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

GOING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

A gentleman just arrived from St. John, N. B., states that the ship *Alliance*, Capt. DE FOREST, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now under the British flag, sailed on Monday last for Havana. Her real destination is well known to be Charleston. The Captain boasted that he would run the blockade without difficulty. Her cargo consists of 200 tons of pig iron, a quantity of pig lead, 50 carboys of quicksilver, five cases of rifles, a large quantity of spool cotton, pins, needles, thread, percussion caps, mackerel, etc.

Mr. LAFFITE, of Charleston, came from St. John to Portland on the steamer *Eastern City* yesterday.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL IN COURT.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

Yesterday, at 3 o'clock, the thirty-six men captured by the frigate *St. Lawrence*, from on board the pirate ship *Petrel*, were brought again before United States Commissioner HEAZLETT. The accused were brought from prison in two vans, and every two were handcuffed together. The moment the vans drove up to the Court-room a large crowd immediately gathered, but the best of order prevailed. When the doors of the Court-room were opened, the crowd made a rush, and soon filled every inch of space. Three ladies were present, the relatives of EDWARDS, one of the prisoners. Counsel appeared for all the prisoners. MR. N. HARRISON and Mr. JOHN P. O'NEAL represented thirty-three of the party. CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq., appeared for THOMAS BROOKBANKS, and GEORGE W. ARUNDELL, Esq., appeared for RICHARD LEWIS. The boy, SHARKIE, who is still ill, was not present. GEO. EARLE, Esq., assisted United States District-Attorney COFFEE. It was proposed to proceed with the examination, when Mr. HARRISON stated that the prisoners would waive a hearing.

MR. HEAZLETT, the Commissioner, doubted the right of the parties, in a capital case, to waive a hearing. The Commissioner was to commit them for trial if there were probable cause, and this could not be ascertained without a preliminary examination.

MR. HARRISON observed that the only object of the Government was to ascertain the complicity of the defendants in the acts charged, and that object was accomplished by the waiving of a hearing. The counsel for the prisoners were desirous of avoiding prejudice on the part of the community before the trial. All the parties ask, and all they expect to get, before a Philadelphia jury, is a fair and impartial trial. If the hearing should now progress, the evidence would be published, and then read by every man, woman and child who felt any curiosity on the subject, and at the trial the accused would be met with the prejudice thus raised.

U. S. District-Attorney COFFEE argued that the prisoners had no right to waive the examination. The United States was entitled to the evidence as well as the defendants. The United States has the right to know what the witnesses called on oath will testify.

MR. BROOKS insisted that the waiving of the examination did not prevent the District-Attorney from examining his witnesses, who were under his control.

MR. ARUNDELL promised, in case of a postponement, to produce ample authority that the prisoners had the right to waive a hearing.

The argument was continued, and finally Commissioner HEAZLETT said that he was not satisfied that the accused, when charged with a capital crime, could waive a hearing. But as the case could not be disposed of at one sitting, and there would have to be an adjourned hearing, he would reserve his decision until Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

As the prisoners were taken out of the Court-room to the prison van, Fifth-street was densely packed, and the Police had considerable difficulty in clearing a passage-way for the men.

THE PRIZE-SHIP GEN. PARKHILL.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

The prize-ship *Gen. Parkhill*, which was brought to this port on the 1st of May, was sold at public sale by the clerk of Marshal MILWARD, and brought $7,400. She was bid off to MESSRS. WORKMAN & Co., of this city, but it is understood was bought for HOLMDOR & Co., of New-York. The vessel was sold just as she was, with her tackle, furniture, &c. Several merchants and shipowners were present, but the bidding was confined to two persons. As the vessel has seen considerable service, and is less than 500 tons register, it was thought that she sold for as much as she is worth. The *Parkhill* was captured about the middle of May, off the harbor of Charleston, by the United States steamship *Niagara*. She was owned by PATTERSON & STARE, of Charleston, S. C., and at the time of her capture was attempting to run the blockade. Her cargo, consisting solely of salt, is yet on board. It cannot be sold until a decision of the Court is obtained in reference to it.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

A correspondent writing from Montreal to the Boston *Traveller*, says:

"Having seen several statements concerning the identity of the privateer *Sumter*, and knowing them to be incorrect, I have taken a little trouble to ascertain a few particulars about her, which I think would be of interest to your many readers. The original name of the steamer was the *Colon*, and she was built by WM. A. CANTIN, at the Montreal Marine Works, for PEDRO LACASSE, Havana. She was launched Nov. 9, 1858, and sailed from Quebec on the 24th November, 1858, for Cardenas. She is a screw-steamer of 437 tons register, 184 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 13 feet depth of hold, and is rated as a three-masted brigantine, being square-rigged on her fore, and fore and aft rigged on her main and mizzen masts. She has two cylinders, each 30 inches in diameter, with three feet stroke. Her engines are nominally of 120 horse-power, and her builder thinks there are but one or two vessels in the American Navy that can outsail her. He named the *Iriquois* as one. She was built for the Havana and Mexico trade, but was soon sold to Gen. MIRAMON, and known as the *Marquis de Habana*. Her subsequent career is too well known to need any notice. I have reserved the strongest proof of her identity for the last. While she was being fitted out in New-Orleans for her present service, one of Mr. CANTIN's men was on board and saw the plate of the Montreal Marine Works upon her engines. I am greatly indebted to Mr. CANTIN for the courtesy and kindness shown me while pursuing my inquiries.

SIXTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. WYMAN, will leave Camp Cameron at noon to-day, march to Boston, and proceed *viâ* Fall River and New-York, to the seat of war.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 17—P. M.

The Sixteenth regiment left at 3½ P. M., *viâ* Fall River.

A regiment of cavalry is being raised in Massachusetts for the war.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The entire regular recruiting service at this station has been thrown into convulsions by an order of the War Department, abolishing the $2 per man always paid to persons procuring recruits. This will complete the destruction of business at all the regular offices in the country, for men will take no pains or trouble to obtain soldiers if they have not some inducement to do so beyond their regular pay. A wise curtailment of recruiting expenses might be made in other respects, but this one is suicidal.

The three-months' pay allowed to soldiers who reenlist in their company or regiment, within one month after their discharge, and the bounties paid for enlistments at distant stations—$117 in California, $142 in Washington and Oregon Territories, and $52 in New-Mexico, &c., &c.,—are abolished by the ninth section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 3, 1861. This regulation will also exercise a sweeping change in the Army, as hundreds of wavering men daily rejoin the service on account of "the ready tin handed down."

Capt. HAGER, of the Eighth Infantry, has been allowed to accept the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment by the Secretary of War. He has been only in the Army six years, and was breveted the month he entered it. He is a Vermonter, a graduate of West Point, and very fortunate in receiving promotions.

MESSRS. ROGERS and STEMBLE, and SEBASTIAN and KEARNEY, have been made gun-boat captains and masters by the Navy Department, and ordered to Cairo immediately for service, on the light draught vessels ready for duty at that place.

The Naval (vessel) Examining Board have selected, for final trial, at Philadelphia, the *Kensington, Union, Gen. Scott, Eagle, Curlew*, and another boat. Four of these will probably be purchased. The Board has finished its business at Philadelphia, and sent on a report to the Navy Department.

Capt. LEE, of Boston, has received the appointment of acting-master in the Navy, and will come on here to join the chartered vessel *Kukon*, now lying in the stream at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

In order to accommodate persons in and adjacent to the State of Massachusetts, who may be desirous of entering the United States Corps of Engineers, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Board, which adjourned at Brooklyn some days since, to reassemble at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass. When all the candidates offering there are disposed of, the Board will probably resume its sittings in this section.

A detachment of United States soldiers arrived in this City on Friday, and were transferred to Governor's Island. They were recruited at the office in Philadelphia.

The United States store-ship *Nightingale* was commissioned, and hauled into the stream, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The store-ship *Pampero* has taken her berth at the wharf. The former vessel sailed yesterday.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* will sail from the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, about Aug. 22, to communicate with the Blockading Squadron south of Cape Hatteras, and also with the Gulf Blockading Squadron, which affords a good opportunity to send letters and packages, if directed to the care of the United States Naval Lyceum.

Last evening one of the new gun-boats building in this City was launched, some ten days before the period stipulated for her completion. She is 160 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. It is said she will have 12 32-pound guns. This vessel is building by Mr. ENGLIS. Mr. WESTERVELT's boat will be launched next week.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 16.

The activity at our Navy-yard is now immense. The new war steamer *Tuscarora* literally presents the appearance of a hive of bees—300 men now swarming about her, presenting a scene of energy and activity rarely witnessed. This vessel is intended for a screw propeller; she will be launched on Wednesday next, and be ready for sea by the 10th of October. Her length is 212 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet. She is flat-bottomed and draws 7½ feet. Her armament will be eight 32-pound guns and two 11-inch pivot guns.

The keel of a new screw propeller sloop-of-war, to be called the *Juniata*, will be laid in a fortnight. This vessel will be 225 feet long, with 40 feet breadth of beam.

The yard is well supplied with Florida live oak frame timber, but is short of the North Carolina yellow pine deck timber, which has of late years been in use upon Government vessels. This is replaced by a quality of pine, equally good, obtained up the Susquehanna River.

Three gun-boats, 158 feet in length, 28 in breadth, and 12 in depth of hold, are now being built outside the yard—two by Messrs. BIRELY & GILMAN, at Kensington, and one by Mr. JOHN LYNN, at Beach-street wharf.

There are now under repair at the Navy-yard the steamship *Susquehanna*, obtaining a new shaft, and to sail next week; the steamer *Flag*, now on the dry dock, coppering and repairing, and the steamer *Albatross*, also coppering. Both of these latter vessels will be ready for sea in ten days. They were each formerly in the merchant service. The *Flag* carries eight guns, is one hundred and ninety-five feet long, thirty feet wide, and draws nine feet of water. The length of the *Albatross* is about one hundred and fifty feet, her width twenty-two feet, and her draft of water seven feet. Her armament is six guns. The Revenue cutter *Allen* will also soon be overhauled, repaired, and sent to sea in two weeks. She carries four nine-pounder guns.

The Government has recently rented an old building, contiguous to the Navy-yard, for storage purposes. Complaints are made that the space now occupied by the yard is much too contracted for the various operations. Proposals for some years have been made to purchase five acres adjoining, but the price demanded being considered extravagant, no action on the subject has recently been taken.

THE GUN-BOATS IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 15.

The two Government gun-boats, which were ordered to be built by two prominent ship builders of Kensington, are now rapidly approaching completion. It is not two months since the work upon them was begun, and at the present time the one at the yard of JACOB BIRELY has all their frame work, all the iron braces in, and the planking commenced. The one at the yard of HILLMAN & STREAKER is still further advanced, it having had the wales placed on, and the deck is about being framed. This boat will be launched in about five weeks, whilst the former will be about a week later. The frame-work is of the best Delaware white oak, and over one hundred and fifty hands are engaged upon the two vessels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We published, yesterday, the presentment of the Grand Jury, in relation to the traitor press. The presentment was accompanied by the following communication:

To the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

The Grand Inquest of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, at the close of a service of nearly four months, during which many intricate questions have arisen, and many troublesome cases investigated, think it proper to thus place upon record their confidence in, and their appreciation of, the energy, industry and ability of the District Attorney. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq.

CHARLES GOULD, Foreman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1861.

Judge SHIPMAN remarked that he fully concurred in the paper, and would direct its entry in full upon the minutes of the Court.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S VIEWS.

From Brownlow's Whig, Saturday, Aug. 10.

In the First Congressional District, Mr. NELSON has been reëlected to Congress by a majority of five or six thousand votes. In the Second District, Mr. MAYNARD has been elected by a majority of about six thousand votes. And in the Third District, Mr. BRIDGES has been elected by a majority of from one to two thousand votes. Messrs. BRIDGES and MAYNARD, it is said, have both crossed the mountains into Kentucky, and have gone to Washington. No matter what may be said as to the propriety of these gentlemen going to Washington to take their seats, it is due them to say they became candidates for the Congress of the United States, and were *elected to go there*, their constituents desiring to be represented in the Federal Congress, and not in the Congress of the Southern Confederacy. They were so announced in this paper, as candidates before the people. Their competitors so stated to the people, and no one was deceived in their running the race for Congress.

Mr. NELSON, who announced himself a candidate for the United States Congress, was elected by an overwhelming vote, and by a constituency who desired to be represented at Washington. In crossing from Rogersville to Kentucky, on Saturday last, he was arrested in the corner of Lee County, Va., by an armed military force of thirty men, and taken as a prisoner to Abingdon, from which point it is said he will be taken to Richmond, to be incarcerated until he can be tried for *treason* against the Southern Confederacy, by secession judges, before secession jurors, and upon the testimony of secession witnesses. That he will be convicted, no sensible man can doubt for a moment. His son DAVID, and some two or three other gentlemen were with him, and all were arrested, and the presumption is they are all together in Richmond as prisoners. The exploit was one of a daring and grand military character—thirty armed mounted men taking four or five civilians prisoners, who were armed with pocket pistols! Those who led in the charge ought be promoted in the Confederate Army!

The *treason* of Mr. NELSON consists in his having advocated the cause of the Union, and the Stars and Stripes of his country, in opposition to the heresy of secession. To this grievous offence, he has added the unpardonable sin of permitting his fellow-citizens to elect him to Congress. To be consistent, and to carry out their principles, they ought now to arrest, and send on to Richmond, every man in the District who voted for NELSON.

We have but little to say, now, respecting this arrest, and the hot haste with which the gallant and patriotic NELSON has been hurried off to Richmond. We shall await the action of the authorities there, with some degree of interest, as will the thousands of Union men in East Tennessee. Before dismissing the subject, however, we will take occasion to congratulate the people of Richmond in this, that when they cast into their filthy city prison THOMAS A. R. NELSON, they will have more brains, patriotism, honor and chivalry in their prison, than can be found in the Rump Congress!

Col. BAXTER, of this city, has gone to Richmond, or such other point as they may choose to stop and try NELSON, to act as his friend and counsel. He goes as a volunteer, having no intercourse with NELSON since his arrest. We doubt whether he will be allowed a showing.

For weeks past, with our large list of subscribers, our weekly expenses have exceeded our income, and hence our paper has been carried on at a pecuniary sacrifice. Our exchange papers are kept back and not allowed to come to Knoxville. Our letters are broken open and robbed in all directions and our newspaper packages are laid aside or destroyed, so as to keep them out of the hands of our subscribers. At Cumberland Gap, or the office near there, we are informed, upon reliable authority, there is a large pile of letters, to say nothing of papers, addressed to us, which Secessionists will not allow to come forward. These letters no doubt—mostly from Kentucky—contain several hundred dollars for subscriptions. At Bristol, we are informed, our paper is thrown aside, and not allowed to go further East. One contemptible puppy, who fills the dignified position of route agent on the railroad, boasted in this city that he intended to destroy the papers sent out by him because they were incendiary sheets. Similar acts of perfidy are committed all over the country by a set of unprincipled villains, who handle mail matter, and whose only title to public favor and confidence is that they have the honor to wear around their necks a collar having upon it this inscription: "I AM JEFF. DAVIS' DOG—WHOSE DOG ARE YOU?"

In addition to all this, the fact has come to our knowledge, and from different reliable sources, that the Confederate authorities at Richmond have ordered that our Knoxville *Whig* must no longer be published or transmitted through the mails to subscribers. The order has not yet been given, but we are in daily expectation of it, unless it be rescinded, and it of course closes us out in business. We presume that those who are destroying our mails, and our packages sent off, are acting under this order. Is this the boasted freedom of the Press, of speech, and of conscience we hear of in the new Southern Confederacy? And does this freedom, guaranteed by the Constitution of Tennessee, unrepealed as yet, enter into this war for Southern Rights and Independence? If so, may God deliver us and our Union countrymen from such freedom, and from the enjoyment of such rights!

The Usurper and Tyrant LINCOLN, so much abused for invading the soil, and personal rights of others, tolerates the publication of journals in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, New-York, Connecticut and New-Hampshire, which oppose him in all his measures, and advocate this Southern rebellion. But the only Union paper in the entire Southern Confederacy, having any circulation among the honest people, must be crushed out by the liberty-loving and tyrant-hating authorities of the Southern Confederacy at Richmond! We have been told that the Confederacy, conscious of uprightness of purpose, and *knowing* that her cause is just, feared no discussion, but threw open wide her doors and invited the light of heaven to shine in upon her men and measures! We supposed that with her hundreds of journals, able and strong, stretching from the District of Columbia to the Western frontiers of Texas, she could combat the errors of *one* Union paper among the mountains of East Tennessee. But no, this boasted Confederacy finds it necessary to frown down investigation, to check the progress of free inquiry, and for what? Why, forsooth, lest her deeds should be reproved.

It is an old proverb, but as true now as centuries ago, "that none ever feared that the truth should be heard, but those that the truth would indict"—none ever feared to come to the light but those whose deeds are evil. And when we find men loving darkness, and wishing to keep others in darkness, either in regard to their Government, or other transactions, we have reason to believe all is not right.

Leading men of the Union party, of unblemished character, must be rudely seized by an armed band of men, to gratify the malice of leading Secessionists in Knoxville, torn from their families, and rushed off upon the cars to Richmond, and there thrown into a loathsome prison! The only press they have must be muzzled, its batteries silenced, and its readers and friends required to take the false statements of secession papers for the news of the day! Large bodies of armed men must be thrown into our country, and put in possession of all the principal towns and thoroughfares of the country, but no wrongs are to be inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, nor are they to be deprived of any of their rights.

Can all this mean anything less than a declaration of war against East Tennessee? Is it not opening the ball, and inviting bloodshed in East Tennessee? What the effect of all this will be, we are wholly unable to say. It will either depress the Union forces of this end of the State, and cause them to cower like dogs, or it will make them frantic in defence of their gallant leaders down-trodden because of their principles, and arouse a thirst for vengeance and brave deeds! What Union leader, after all this, can any longer meet his friends, and urge them to peace and moderation, as we know they have been doing?

So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance—we will yield to the demands of an armed mob—turn over to them our office and what little property we have—deprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support—and beg our bread from door to door among Union men who are able to give—but we shall refuse, most obstinately refuse, to the day of our death to think or speak favorably of such a Confederacy as this, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or love of country have influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the country into this revolution! And whether our humble voice is hushed in death—whether our press is muzzled by the spirit of intolerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a journal we have edited for almost a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper, to credit no secession falsehood that may represent us as having changed our principles from those of an exalted devotion to the old AMERICAN UNION, and of undying hostility to those who perpetrate its dissolution.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

AUG. 10, 1861.

SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

A PROPOSED MASS COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONVENTION.

To the Merchants, Bankers and others of the Confederate States of America:

There are two great objects which we desire as the result of the momentous struggle which is now pending. One is political, the other is commercial and financial.

The first has been thoroughly organized, and under the direction of the ablest minds of our Confederacy, and with the blessing of God, appears to be rapidly progressing to a satisfactory conclusion. The second, and in our estimation the greatest and most important, has not, as yet, an organization, and is in great danger of being lost by the success of the first, before any well digested plans have been adopted for its attainment.

We feel it to be our duty, therefore, to ourselves and our country to seek to awaken the public mind to the incalculable importance of seeing to it, that our forces are promptly mustered and well equipped for the coming struggle, our plans thoroughly discussed and well matured, that by prompt and combined action when the movement shall be made, we shall insure entire success, and become, as we seek to be, not only politically, but commercially and financially, free and independent.

Have we not the skill and energy in our Confederacy which is needful to conduct our commercial and financial affairs as well abroad as at home? If not, we fear we must be content, as heretofore, to allow them to remain in the hands of, and be conducted by others.

Shall the profits arising from our immense trade with foreign countries continue to flow into the hands of those who are inimical to our peace and welfare, or shall the benefits arising therefrom be retained by us and transmitted as a rich legacy to our children?

A mighty and systematic effort has been made by merchants and bankers at the North to transfer to and engross almost the entire profits of Southern trade in their own hands. Our institutions have been decried to the world, in the hope that by this means they might drive from us the sympathies of other commercial nations, and obstruct, if not wholly prevent, direct intercourse between us and them.

With these facts before us, is it not time we should awaken to the vital importance of instant, wise and decided action upon this subject?

One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the establishment of direct trade with foreign countries, immediately upon the opening of the ports of our Confederacy, is the fact that our merchants are comparatively unknown in foreign markets, and have no credit established there. Although the products of the Southern States have constituted the basis of credits and exchange between the late United States and those nations for more than half a century, in a financial and commercial sense we are unknown to each other; our bills of exchange having been drawn by Northern houses, and the vast amount of their productions consumed by us imported through the same channel; so little have we been known in these transactions that years would be required in the ordinary course of events to build up that trade, and establish that confidence which is absolutely necessary in commercial transactions which are founded on a system of credits.

It is clear, therefore, that some extraordinary measures must be devised, to enable us to free ourselves from these impediments to our commercial credit and independence, and prevent our falling back into the old channel as soon as our ports are again open. It is, moreover, desirable that our products, other than our great staple, should be fully made known to the world, and the great advantage to foreign nations of a direct trade with us, and we should all unite our efforts in the promotion of this great work.

We therefore cordially invite the merchants, bankers, and others of the Confederate States, to meet us in mass Convention, in the City of Macon, on the 14th day of October next, for the purpose of devising some plan for establishing a system of credits between the Confederate States of America and foreign countries, which may be practicable and availing to all desiring to use it, and which will also command the hearty support of the citizens of our whole country.

We earnestly invite the assistance and coöperation of the Press of the Confederate States, in bringing the subject fully before the people, and the presence of its members on the occasion named.

We would, also, respectfully suggest to the various Chambers of Commerce and other societies within the Confederacy, organized for similar purposes, the propriety of appointing Committees, at an early day, for the purpose of a due and deliberate investigation of this important subject, and proposing some plan to be submitted to the Convention at its meeting.

Very respectfully,
WM. B. JOHNSTON,
President Macon Chamber of Commerce.
HENRY L. JEWETT, Sec. Macon Chamber of Com.
MACON, Ga., July 29, 1861.

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

MEETING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The State Executive Committee of the National Union Party of the State of New-York convened in this City yesterday, and unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, After the labor of a few months, since the last meeting of the Union Committee of the State of New-York, our most fearful anticipations in regard to the then future destiny of our country have been fully realized:

Resolved, When we deprecated the consequences that would necessarily flow from the indulgence in party strife, and sustained rancor; when we urged the adoption of measures of conciliation and fraternal feeling, and expressed the hope that mutual forbearance and a loyal devotion to our common country should not only guide and control the people, but characterize the councils of the National and State Governments, we were stigmatized as "Union Saveis." Our gloomy forebodings were ridiculed, and the painful predictions of a dissolved Union and of a country distracted by civil war, were regarded by partisan leaders, as but the emanations of irresolution and timidity. Our worst apprehensions are being realized; and those peaceful fields that then were teeming with the bounties of Providence, are now drenched by the blood of Americans, slain by fraternal hands; our once glorious Union severed in twain, and over a large portion of our land a Confederate flag is substituted for our proud national banner. As Americans, we deprecate it; as citizens, who openly and boldly avowed their devotion to "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," we still proclaim our adherence to those principles, and our unyielding determination to sustain them. In the midst of national perils, it is no time to falter, but true patriotism should breathe an elasticity of purpose commensurate with the extent of our national calamity. If partisan strife and political warfare are still to engross the public mind, and the great and fundamental interests of our common country are to be forgotten, or merged in the contests for political ascendency, there is but little hope for the permanency of this Confederacy. May we not then hope that party or political distinctions may be obliterated in this State, and that we may all unite in one common determination to sustain and perpetuate "Our Union and our Constitution." And we hail with joy the recent triumph of our Union friends in Kentucky, and trust that every true patriot of the North will sympathize with and sustain the principles of that noble band, and show them and the world that there is no necessity of any irrepressible conflict between the people of the two sections of the country, and that we believe the Union can be restored upon the great landmarks laid down by our Fathers in the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Committee adjourn to meet at Syracuse, on the 4th day of September next, at 12 M,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.

GEO. A. HALSEY, Secretary.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DESERTERS FROM THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The captain of the steamer *Boston*, of the outside Philadelphia and New-York line, was surprised on Friday by a sudden and unusual accession of passengers for this City. They were mostly dressed in citizen's clothes, and those who had uniforms wore only such portions as would not identify them with any regiment. They represented that they belonged to three months' regiments, whose terms of enlistment had expired. They numbered about two hundred, and arrived here yesterday (Saturday) morning. It now appears that these were nearly all deserters from the Seventy-ninth Regimeut, concerning which the Government have recently had some difficulty in Washington, an. 37 of whose number are under arrest for mutiny. They contrived to escape from the lines under cover of night, and taking the cars for Baltimore at a way station, came to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer to New-York. These persons are all liable to arrest and punishment as deserters, having been sworn in for the war. Squads of regulars, with United States officers, were in sharp pursuit of them yesterday, and it is said that several were arrested and conveyed to Governor's Island. They were followed to Staten Island, Hoboken, and other places, where they took to the woods to elude pursuit. Others were supposed to be concealed by their friends in this City. The authorities express the intention to arrest every one of them as fast as they can be found.

THE WASHINGTON ZOUAVES.

The First Regiment of Washington Zouaves, Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE, have recruited up to 250 men; and are established in camp at Yonkers, with head-quarters at No. 76 Varick-street. The officers are well-educated military men, several of whom have seen service in Mexico. They are to serve as infantry, and are engaged for the war. The men are provided with quarters and rations as soon as they are enrolled. Those wishing to join will find this a favorable opportunity.

NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLES.

This corps, under command of Col. DICKEL, is encamped at Yonkers, and is fast approaching completion. The Colonel is a Prussian officer of established reputation. Several of the Captains have seen service in Poland, Prussia, and in Mexico. Among the latter is Capt. SAMUEL GENTHER, who served through the Mexican campaign as an officer in the Third Regiment of United States Dragoons. The latter requires twenty-five good men—none others will be be accepted—to make up his company, which will be one of the most complete in equipment and drill. Any capable officer having the above number of men, and wishing to join the Mounted Rifles, is invited to apply at the head-quarters, No. 542 Broadway.

THE MORGAN RIFLES.

Col. H. LUTZ, of the Humboldt Jager, and Col. F. GELLMAN, of the Morgan Rifles, have consolidated their commands for the purpose of effecting a more speedy organization of this regiment. The organization will bear the name of the Morgan Rifles—his Excellency Gov. MORGAN having permitted the use of his name, and promised the acceptance of the regiment.

THE HONVED REGIMENT.

Recruits for this regiment are rapidly coming in, and are quartered at Pythagoras Hall. To-morrow a full company will arrive from Newburgh and attach itself to this corps. The head-quarters are at No. 307 Broadway.

THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

To-morrow evening Lieut. HUGHES will leave with a squad of men to join his regiment, now stationed at Rockville, Md. A few more recruits are wanted. By applying before 3 o'clock on Monday, at the regimental armory, corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, they will be taken on by Lieut. HUGHES.

THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

This regiment, now in active service at Harper's Ferry, will receive a few recruits of good character if immediate application is made to Capt. J. N. DAVIS, at the Armory, corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place.

COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

Another squad of recruits for this regiment was forwarded to Newport's News yesterday morning, by Lieut.-Col. BETTS, making the second during the past week. The recruiting head-quarters are at No. 545 Broadway.

THE SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD (THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.)

Efforts are now in progress in this City to recruit this regiment to the number of 1,000 strong. At the recent battle of Bull Run its lors was very great, and it has since been reduced by sickness. Lieut.-Col. ADDISON FARNSWORTH has been detailed by the War Department to attend to this business. An office will be opened to-morrow morning corner of Broadway and Leonard-street.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

Col. HENRY MOORE, the commandant of this regiment, has now some four hundred men encamped at Camp Wakeman, East New-York. In a few days five hundred more men will arrive from Pennsylvania and attach themselves to this corps. The men already in camp have received their uniforms, and camp equipage has been furnished sufficient for a full regiment. Head-quarters, 534 Broadway.

THE MCCLELLAN RIFLES.

Three companies of this regiment, Col. LE GAL, were quartered yesterday at Hamilton Park, on the Third-avenue. Recruiting goes on briskly, and it is supposed that in a very short time the full complement of men will have been obtained. The line officers are nearly all men of experience, and well know the requirements and duties of camp life. Head-quarters, No. 84 Nassau-street.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

This flourishing organization, under the command of Major R. E. ALFRED HAMPSON, is now based upon a solid organization. Capt. ROBERTSON'S company was sworn into the United States service for three years, or during the war, on Thursday last, and large additions will be made during the week. None but experienced officers will be allowed to command companies, and the very name of this regiment will suffice to rally the right men to its ranks. We want experienced military officers to lead the brave soldiers now enrolling their names to sustain our glorious Stars and Stripes.

Among the active officers engaged in the arduous undertaking of equipping the regiment, is the Regimental Quartermaster, Dr. ENGELBRECHT. The Head-quarters are at No. 648 Broadway, where all inquiries can be made. Camp Eaton, named in honor of Major EATON, of the United States Army, is beautifully located in front of the Pavilion Hotel, Staten Island, where all recruits are immediately sent upon joining this regiment. A number of Crimean tents are pitched. The men are drilled three times a day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A FIRST WARD POLICEMAN ARRESTED.—JOHN SCANLON, a policeman of the First Ward, was arrested on Friday night, by Capt. SILVEY of that Ward, on a complaint of LEWIS HORAN, who resides in Brooklyn. It seems that on the night of the 8th inst., this policeman went into a coffee and cake saloon on the corner of Morris and Greenwich streets, and while there got into a quarrel with HORAN, whom he knocked down with his fist. HORAN got up and soon left the place, the policeman following him, and when on the sidewalk knocked him down the second time. In the *mêlée*, HORAN lost his gold watch and a pocket-book, containing $23. SCANLON was dressed in citizen's clothes at the time, and HORAN did not learn until yesterday who it was that assaulted him. The accused was taken before Justice OSBORN and locked up for examination. He says HORAN and others were behaving very disorderly at the time, and that he was trying to restore order, as it was his duty to do.

ANOTHER SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.—A man named CHARLES KOPPERAN, about 35 years of age, who says he belongs in Carroll County, Mississippi, and is a Major in one of the regiments of that State, was arrested yesterday morning, by order of Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Police Precinct, upon the charge of treason. He does not deny that he is a Secessionist, and is bold in asserting that he is here for the purpose of securing the aid and coöperation of the Secessionists of this City in behalf of the Confederate States. He claims to have fought in the battle of Bull Run, and shows a revolver, bowie-knife, and some other weapons, with which he fought the "Yankees" upon that occasion. He was taken to Police Head-quarters, and a telegram sent to the Secretary of State at Washington, to ascertain what disposition shall be made of him.

LARGE HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon, U. S. Marshal MURRAY, aided by his deputies, arrested a gang of counterfeiters, six in number, at their rendezvous in the back part of Williamsburgh. A large amount of counterfeit coin was found on the premises and seized, together with all the varied apparatus used in its manufacture. Counterfeit bills on various Banks of the State of New-York were also found, with the plates from which they were struck off, all of which were taken possession of by the Marshal. The prisoners were brought to this City and committed to the Tombs. The leader of the gang goes by the name of WILLIAM GURNEY. They will be brought up for examination on Monday.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER SEA-SHORE.—Yesterday, on the 4 P. M. trip of this boat, she became entirely unmanageable, owing to a leakage in one of her boilers, and a signal of distress being given, assistance was rendered her by the steamer *Thomas P. Way*, of Newark, Capt. JOHN MASSON, who transferred the passengers to his own boat, and though greatly to his inconvenience, he took them to Port Moamouth, and brought home the passengers returning in the 4:30 train from Long Branch. These arrived in New-York at 11 P. M., *viâ* Newark and the Philadelphia train, the agent of the Long Branch Railroad Company taking charge of them.

A FLUID ACCIDENT.—A little girl, about 12 years of age, named MARY DELANEY, was very seriously burned on Friday night, at the residence of her parents, No. 96 Bowery, by the bursting of a lighted fluid-lamp. She was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Obsequies of Col. Farnham.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION OF POPULAR RESPECT.

The obsequies of Col. NOAH L. FARNHAM, of the First Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves, who died in consequence of injuries at the battle of Bull Run, took place yesterday morning. The body arrived in this City on Friday evening and was removed to the residence of the father of the deceased, No. 123 West Thirty-eighth-street, by a detachment of the Second Company National Guard. The body had been embalmed at Washington, and, dressed in the uniform of Zouaves, was encased in a metallic coffin. The lid of this was removed, and many hundreds of relatives and friends were enabled to take a last look at his well-known features. The National colors, the cap of Col. FARNHAM, and wreaths of flowers were placed upon the lid, and the plate bore the inscription:

"NOAH L. FARNHAM,
Aged 32 years, 4 months and 8 days."

The procession moved at 9½ A. M., from the house to Christ Church, the following being the order:

Section of Police,
Carriage containing officiating clergymen, Rev. Mr. DENNISON and Rev. Mr. WILEY.
The hearse, with the following pall-bearers:

Col. Lefferts,	Chief-Engineer Decker,
Lieut. Col. Shaler,	Major Losier,
Capt. Clark, (N. Y.,)	Capt. Wiley, (F. Z.,)
James Kelly,	Mr. Delatour.

A private of the Fire Zouaves at the rear.
Carriages, containing immediate relatives of the deceased.
Commissioned Officers of the Fire Zouaves and United States Chasseurs.
Commissioned Officers of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.
Members of the Second Company, N. G., in charge of Corporal JAMES, in full-dress uniform, and two-abreast.
Carriages containing relatives, friends and citizens generally.

Arrived at the Church, where a large audience was assembled, the military escort formed in open order from the street, half way up the main aisle, and the coffin was borne through them to its place in front of the chancel. The impressive service of the Episcopal Church was said by Rev. Mr. WILEY and Rev. Mr. DENNISON, and the former gentleman pronounced a brief eulogy on the deceased. He specially commended his industry, energy and Christian character.

After prayer, the coffin-lid was again removed, and many persons present availed themselves of the opportunity to view the remains.

The procession was then re-formed, and escorted the body to the New-Haven Railroad depôt, whence, at 12:15 P. M., the remains were removed to New-Haven for burial.

The Steamship Etna.

This steamer sailed from Liverpool July 31, and touched at Queenstown the following day, and sailed at 4 P. M. for this port. The agency of the line are not at all apprehensive of her safety, as she is one of the most substantial ships afloat, having seven watertight compartments. The steamship *Persia*, which followed the *Etna*, had clear and pleasant weather, making the passage in eleven days. Some disarrangement of her machinery is supposed to have taken place, and the next arrival from Europe will probably announce her putting back. We published on Friday a list of her cabin passengers, among whom is the agent of the line, Mr. JOHN G. DALE.

SPECIE LIST PER ETNA—TO ARRIVE.

Mercantile Bank	£2,800	J. F. Freeman	£250
Duncan, Sherman & Co	3,615	Howland & Frothingham	1,300